

# Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

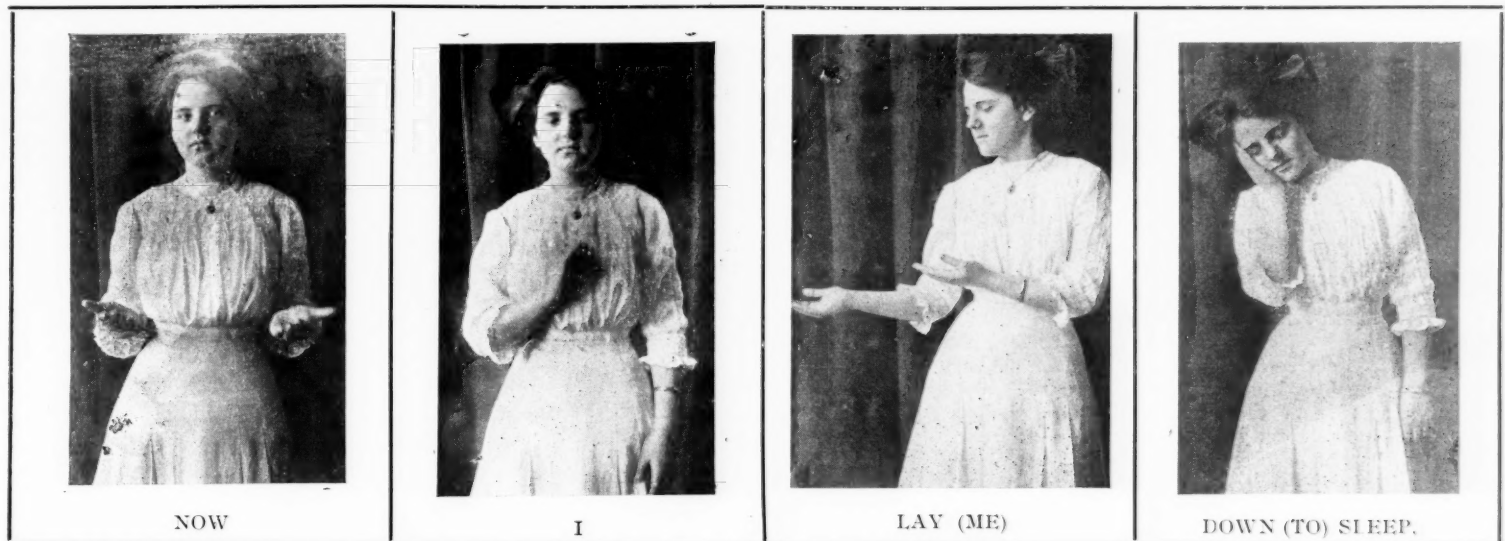
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## How Cleveland's Deaf use *the* Sign - Language

By MRS. ELMER E. BATES



**W**HEN people, who are possessed of their sense of hearing, watch the Cleveland deaf conversing in signs, there are three questions that always occur to them, and these three questions easily show how unfamiliar the general public is with the sign-language—which, by the way, is entirely distinct from just spelling words with the fingers. Every teacher of the deaf often answers these three questions:

Does it take long to learn the sign - language?

About how many signs are there?

Does it tire to talk long in signs?

As to the length of time it takes to learn the sign-language; some people never succeed

in learning it so that the deaf enjoy seeing them use it. In signs people can be awkward; they can stammer in the sign-language; many make their gestures too fast, or too slow; some use slang signs; and all of these faults are just as apparent to the keen eyes of deaf persons when watching a lecture in signs, as like faults in a hearing speaker would be to the ears of his hearing listeners.

Those who are not in sympathy with the beauty and wonderful possibilities of the sign language always use it in a slipshod manner and are prone to criticise it because they do not realize its force, its grace, its picturesque rhythm, and the marvelous strength and power of its eloquence when used by the deaf, who know it and love it.

### SIGN LANGUAGE IS SIMPLE

But then again, so simple and systematic has been the gradual evolution of the sign-language that at the recent convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Colorado Springs a gifted Chinese educator—a hearing man who had never before seen signs of the deaf—amazed the deaf by delivering to them an address in the sign-language after two hours of close study of a book recently issued containing the first attempt to describe the various signs and preserve them by pictures.

People who wink often find it hard to read the signs of the deaf. Signs are so rapidly given and are so free from superfluous motions that constant winking prevents one from



catching the thought as it is flashed out by a few quick, expressive signs. It often has been remarked that the eyes of the deaf are peculiarly steady and penetrating. Nothing escapes them. This wonderfully developed eyesight often renders tricks of stage legerdemain less attractive to the deaf, for they are undistracted by what the magician may be saying to conceal his movements and often fathom the mystery of tricks which depend upon movements supposed to be invisible to the ordinary eyesight of hearing people. So ability to use and to read the sign language depends altogether upon one's own grace, interest and keen eyesight.

The deaf agree that there are about six hundred signs in common use. Many of these are root signs and may be made to convey various shades of meaning, or even entirely distinct words. Thus the sign for "pretty," made by sweeping the palm in a small circle before the face, the outspread fingers gradually closing as they reach the chin—this one sign may mean "beautiful," "beauty," "lovely," "loveliness," "fair," "handsome," "handsomely," and on through the list of such synonyms. But when one has thoroughly mastered a few hundred signs, there are endless combinations which may be made to qualify and vivify one's meaning, just as when one masters a few notes on a piano the harmony of composition is waiting for the master hand.

#### DEAF "SING IN SIGNS."

Of course, in each state school for the deaf, widely separated as it usually is from other schools of its kind, the pupils coin their own signs. But when there is a big convention of the deaf, those from California can understand those from Maine, and when some grand old song is rendered in signs from the platform by a deaf person who knows how to veritably "sing in signs" there is the same effect upon the audience as there would be upon a hearing audience were a Melba or a Causo to sing the same song.

At one convention of the deaf in particular, not long before President McKinley's death, a beautiful young girl from Michigan gave in signs McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." Swaying lightly with the soft gentleness that she put into those beautiful signs describing in perfect pictures, "O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent," she was a living embodiment of the music of signs, and even hearing people present could not restrain their tears, so perfectly did the sign throb and flow with the music, just as would a perfect voice or a matchless violin.

Does it tire one to talk long in signs? The deaf themselves are a ready answer to the question. They talk in signs for hours and never grow weary as hearing people would if they had to use their voices that long. There is an ease and freedom about conversational signs which are, of course, somewhat abbreviated and are made smaller than signs used on the platform in formal lectures; just as in the ordinary talk of hearing people they use lower tones and less formal expressions than when reading aloud or making a set speech.

#### TALK IS NOT TIRING.

Many a time a crowd of deaf on a long, weary railroad trip talk in signs the whole length of the journey, sometimes signing from one end of the car to the other, or across the aisles, all with equal facility, and never do they seem tired. They tell stories in signs, splendid stories, too, with all the added interest which dramatic mimicry always gives a story. Sometimes they get into long theological discussions. For, incidentally, the

majority of the deaf are better grounded in Bible study than ordinary hearing children because every deaf pupil of a state school receives religious instruction also from his school teachers, in the shape of Sunday school lessons and chapel lectures. This is the advantage a deaf child educated in a state school for the deaf has over one educated in a city public school where Bible instruction is not on the curriculum.

In the state schools one of the most beautiful sights is in the little girls' dormitory at night when these little deaf tots in their white gowns kneel in a semi-circle on the polished floor and, led by one in the center, they sign in unison that prayer familiar to all children:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,  
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep."

Every sign in this prayer is a perfect picture of the idea conveyed by each word. For the sign language is nothing else than picture language; an idea language interpreted by gestures, aided in a measure by very slight changes in facial expressions. And to these little girls a prayer so rendered has feeling and meaning far beyond what it would convey to them if they merely spelled the words on the fingers of one hand or laboriously imitated difficult tongue and lip movements articulating the same words. Most assuredly the deaf do desire to learn to speak to hearing people with lips and voice, but it has over and over again been demonstrated that religious instruction, lectures, story-telling and songs rarely touch the deaf unless rendered in signs. That is why churches find it difficult to make their ordinary church services fit the deaf unless special arrangements are made to interpret the services in the sign language.

How would you like, for example, to sit through song after song, and announcements and readings and a sermon, all the while straining your eyes to get a little through lip-reading. Reading the lips is impossible at any considerable distance, or for any considerable length of time. But the eye-strain caused by watching big, beautiful signs is very inconsiderable.

In "Now I lay me down to sleep," the sign for "sleep" is in the hand seeming to aid in closing the eyelids. The sign for "pray" conveys the idea of reverent, earnest pleading in that often seen natural gesture of imploring with the two palms pressed together. The upward initial sign for "Lord," is made by forming the letter "L" and holding it aloft. The mystery of the word "soul" is conveyed in the sign seeming to draw from the lips a fleeting breath which floats away out and upward on the fingers of each hand. The idea of steady watching eyes looking downward is shown in the "keep" sign. All of these signs mean to the deaf just as much as would a mother's reverent intonation as she teaches the prayer to her hearing child.

#### TONES ARE MYSTERY TO DEAF.

"Tones," and the depth and gradation of their power are and always will be a mystery to the deaf, but their place is filled by this gesture language which every great actor and actress has unconsciously adopted. Every minister, every actor, uses more or less of the signs which the deaf have incorporated into a permanent vocabulary. This sign language was originally brought over from that land of great actors, France, by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who was refused aid when he went from America to England to learn how to teach the deaf, and who then was compelled to visit the French Laurent Clerc, one of the deaf pupils of that school, and brought him to America. In the school founded for the deaf

by Gallaudet in 1817 at Hartford, Conn., Clerc taught the French signs which the deaf of the United States still retain, with those inevitable changes and growth which time would bring to any living, budding language.

Some of these conventionalized signs show their ancient origin. For instance, the sign for "bread" is made to imitate the way our grandmothers cut bread in the long ago—holding the loaf against the breast and cutting toward the body. The sign for "mother" is a combined sign. In olden days women wore bonnets with strings tied under the chins; so the sign for "mother" came to be the thumb tracing a bonnet string from ear to chin and then quickly giving the pantomime for holding a baby in the arms. The sign for "dog" is also a very natural sign; the snapping of the fingers and then slapping the leg as one would in coaxing a dog to approach. "Home" is conveyed in two laconic signs showing "eat" and "sleep."

#### INDIAN SIGNS ARE DIFFERENT.

Many people think the Indians and the deaf use the same signs. This is only true in a small degree. Just as all pictures resemble one another because they resemble nature, so the signs of the Indian and the signs of the deaf are supposed to resemble ideas and objects, and hence must bear a degree of resemblance to one another. But the vocabulary of the Indian is not the same as our vocabulary, just as his art is not the same as ours; and as his pictures and combinations of color look crude and savage to us, so do his signs differ from the polished signs of the deaf. It is true that Indians and deaf have conversed with some degree of mutual comprehension, but the two sign languages are far from being identical.

For illustration, the sign for "sun," as used by the deaf, is a large circle traced aloft with the forefinger, then the rays come fluttering down with the fingers imitating sunbeams. The Indian sign for "sun" is merely a round "O" made with the thumb and forefinger touching. This is set up in the sky. The deaf sign "money" is made by seeming to jingle coins merrily with one hand in the palm of the other. The Indian merely makes an aviciously exact circle in the palm the size of the coin in question. And so the differences go on, with yet enough resemblances to make people think the deaf borrowed their signs from the Indians in greater measure than is the case.

This, at least, has been proved, that the deaf realize the value of the sign language and are making every effort to preserve it in its original purity and beauty. During the last year they raised thousands of dollars for the manufacture of moving picture films which would show some of their most talented sign-makers in lectures and recitations. These films will form the first permanent records of the sign language and will be of inestimable value to the deaf of the future.

"For so long as there are two deaf people upon the face of the earth and they get together, so long will signs remain."—*The Cleveland Leader, Sunday Dec. 18, 1910*, [The young lady who posed for the accompanying illustrations is Miss Vallie Gunn, a pupil in the New Jersey School for the Deaf.]

#### Endorsed by Dr. Dougherty.

With much pleasure do I enclose one dollar for two more years' subscription to the SILENT WORKER. I can only praise you for the general and uniform excellence of its illustrations and typographical appearances and the high grade of your regular correspondents.

Geo. T. DOUGHERTY

CHICAGO, ILL.

# ✧ The Women of Eternal Silence ✧



THE MEDITATION ON DEATH



A CARMELITE NUN IN HER CELL.



CARMELITE NUNS FARMING THEIR LAND.

THESE are probably but few people who have not felt at critical moments the burden of sound, and sought, often vainly, the peace of absolute silence. On the other hand, no ordinary man or woman would willingly choose to live in silence *always*, and many may be astonished to learn that, to-day, some thousands of men and women possessing the faculties of hearing and speech deliberately elect to place upon themselves the "seal of silence," and live out their lives to all intents and purposes voluntarily deaf and dumb. Men and women entering the Order of Mount Carmel take a vow of silence, and thereafter hold spoken intercourse with none. The particular order is one of the most rigorous in the Church of Rome, and its rule is usually strictly followed by those who have joined it.

Mount Carmel in Palestine, from which the order takes its name, is famed in Scripture as having been the abode of Elijah and Elisha, and Carmelite legends claim the former as the founder of the order. According to these legends, Elijah became a monk, and his first disciples were Jonah, Micah, and Obadiah. It is also said that the wife of the last named, having taken the vow of chastity, received the veil from Elijah's own hands and became the first abbess of the female branch of the order. Be this as it may, it is known that the sanctity and seclusion of Mount Carmel attracted to its numbers of Christian hermits as early as the fourth century, and in 1209 the Carmelites received the rule of their

order from the Patriarch Albertus of Jerusalem, the rule being confirmed by Pope Honorius III, in 1224. The first Carmelite monastery in England was established at Alnwick about the middle of the 13th century, and to-day the order is very widespread, having branches in almost every quarter of the globe, except France, whence it was expelled, together with other orders, in 1880.

The order of Carmelite Nuns—women pledged to perpetual silence and wearing of the veil—was instituted by the Carmelite general, Soreth, in 1452, and is extremely numerous in Italy and Spain. It played a very considerable part in France a century or so back; La Valliere, a mistress of Louis XIV., and also a daughter of Louis XV. being among its members. The nuns of this order are austere to the verge of pitiless severity, often beyond, in their observance of the rule of their order. They may, and do, spend a lifetime together, yet from the day of reception until the day of her death, a nun will never have seen the face of her fellow nuns, nor have heard the sound of their voices; nor they hers. Within the convent the only voice they ever hear is that of the reader of refectory, and, indoors or out, they are heavily veiled. One of their observances is that known as "The Meditation on Death," and in each women's cell the symbol of mortality—a skull—has its place over the head of the couch. They spend many hours each day in silent prayer, and the rest of their time in cultivating their gardens and farms. Very often they bear the skulls about

with them, and, in a garden fragrant with flowers and bright with sunlight, quietly contemplate death!

Probably the severity of the rule imposed upon the Carmelite Nuns is in some measure due to S. Teresa, who was canonized for her work in the reformation of the order. She was a native of Avila, in old Castille, and became a Carmelite Nun in 1535. Being determined to carry out the rule of all its primitive strictness, but finding even this insufficient to satisfy her abounding zeal and ambition, she obtained from Pope Pius IV. a brief authorizing her to establish a separate branch of the order, in which more austere observances should be modelled according to her views. This was in 1562, and shortly afterwards S. Teresa established several nuneries of Barefoot Carmelite Nuns. These women in addition to silence and the veil, went barefoot and took upon themselves the sternest suffering conceivable. S. Teresa was later associated with S. John of the Cross, a monk of Avila, in the reformation of the male branch of the order.

Exactly why the Carmelites choose to so cut themselves off from human fellowship is a matter for speculation; they probably hold words to be a snare, and, like the Greeks of the Eleusinian Mysteries, hail silence as a golden bar or key. To the outsider their lives seem terribly grey, it is to be presumed, however, that they manage to find a certain meed of happiness in the path they tread.

P. F.

## A Christmas and New Year's Gift for the Deaf of Australia

The New Amended Education Bill, which has been before Parliament the last two years, was passed by both houses on December 23rd, —just before Christmas. At the beginning of this year it received the Governor's signature, thus becoming law. The Education bill, as amended, provides for the deaf and dumb—also, the blind—as follows:

### SECTION 50.

(1.) Where a child of not less than seven years or short-sighted, or deaf and dumb, or deaf and dumb or so deaf or so deficient in the power of sight as to prevent such child from profitably taking part in the instruction given in a State School (other than a special school) it shall be the duty of the parents of such child to provide

for the efficient and regular instruction of such child.

(2) Where any such parent is unable to provide for such instruction he shall—

- (a) give notice of such inability to the Minister;
- (b) send the child to such special school, or to such institution for the education of blind or short-sighted, or deaf and dumb, or deaf children, as the Minister may by special or general order direct; and
- (c) contribute toward the maintenance thereof of the child such sum (if any) as is agreed upon between the parent and the Minister; but no contribution shall be required towards the cost of the education of such child thereat.

(3) Where any parent fails, neglects or refuses

to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Section—

- (a) Any person authorized by the Minister may apply to a justice for and such justice shall issue summons to such parent calling upon him to appear at a time and place therein specified before a court of petty sessions to show cause why the child should not be sent to such school or institution, or why the parent should not make such contribution, or both, (as the case may require).
- (b) The court may order that the child be sent to such school or institution; and (if the case so requires) may order that the parent contribute a sum not exceeding ten shillings a week toward the maintenance

(Continued on page 127)



By JAMES S. REIDER, 1538 N. DOVER ST.

It has been learned that, on February 20th, 1911, the Rev. Brewster R. Allabough was appointed by the Board of Missions to succeed the late Rev. A. W. Mann in charge of the Deaf Mute Mission in the Diocese of Pittsburgh (St. Margaret's Mission,) and also of all the Deaf Mute Missions in the Diocese of Ohio (St. Agne's Mission at Cleveland and the Missions at Youngstown, Akron, Canton, and Toledo). On Sunday afternoon, 5th of March, Rev. Mr. Allabough conducted the initial service at St. Agne's Mission, which was also a memorial to his lamented predecessor.

While we note the advancement of our friend with sincere pleasure and congratulation, we are yet sorry to think that the time may come when his removal from the State will be a matter of necessity.

On the evening of February 21, the Men's Club of All Souls' Church, enjoyed its second annual luncheon and smoker in the hall of the Church. Among its guests were the Rev. Louis C. Washburn, D. D., rector of old Christ Church, in which Washington worshipped, and Mr. Arthur C. Manning, a teacher of the Mt. Airy School. Between the luncheon and smoker several felicitous addresses were sandwiched.

The possession of a stereopticon for use in illustrating talks or lectures and for other entertainment purposes, which was not thought of very much before, is now highly valued in the work among the deaf especially by Missions of the deaf. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, All Souls' Church for the Deaf, and St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, of New-York, each are known to own an apparatus, and the Baltimore Mission, under the leadership of the Rev. O. J. Whildin, may shortly possess one. The stereopticon is not a new thing, but the wonder is that it has not been more generally employed by workers among the deaf in the past when it was possible to throw so much additional charm and interest into the work of practical instruction. It seems especially valuable to the deaf who depend so much upon the eye for instruction and entertainment. The old form of stereopticon has been so improved that it is now possible to produce more varied entertainment by it. The apparatus of All Souls' Church has attachments to give postal card projections and we would not take one without this improvement. Lantern slides may be bought or hired, according to the means at hand, but postal cards are so numerous and cheap that there will always be new ones to exhibit; and magnified on the screen, they present a depth and beauty of coloring that is charming.

Rev. Mr. Dantzer is utilizing the stereopticon to illustrate his Lenten lectures with the result that the attendance shows a marked increase over former years. The first illustrated lecture was on Judas or Temptation, the second on Caiaphas, the third on Herod, Pilate and others following. These lectures are much appreciated by the deaf.

According to an editorial in the Kansas Star, March 1, 1911, that paper seems to think that the Pennsylvania deaf are too quiescent in protesting their "exclusion from positions

which are theirs by right." It says that both the big Pennsylvania schools lack a fair proportion of deaf teachers. We have no fault to find with the Star's courageous stand for the rights of the deaf, but we fail to see that there is just cause for the Pennsylvania deaf to complain of such exclusion referred to. On the contrary, we think it is rather surprising that our schools employing the Oral Method, as the Star professes to know, retain deaf teachers at all. What other oral schools show this distinction to the deaf? None of the Combined Method schools employ deaf teachers to teach orally, we believe, and the Star knows why. Is not Pennsylvania ahead then of other schools? Where is the wrong to be righted? Imaginary only!

If our schools employed the Combined Method exclusively, the Star would perhaps



REV. BREWSTER R. ALLABOUGH  
Who succeeds the late Rev. A. W. Mann.

be, justified for its position; but, as it is, it has committed the error of judging our oral schools on the same plane with the Combined method schools in considering the rights of the deaf. Is that fair? Unhesitatingly, no. Is the quiescence of the Pennsylvania deaf to be wondered at then?

Strange as it may seem, the deaf of Philadelphia, unlike their New York brethren, have made no attempt to give a ball or other like social function for more than a quarter of a century. Many have wondered and do not understand why this is so. The only reason that we can advance for it is that conditions have never appeared sufficiently favorable to insure the financial success of such a function. In Syle's time, three leaves, worthy of the name were given, and, of these, only the first one pulled out safe. None of them were really profitable, unless we mean socially. Since then, nothing like them has been attempted, although the temptation to try again has been felt several times. There is some talk of trying a ball next winter, but wait and see if the "bubble" does not burst long before that time.

We suppose we should have to begin at the bottom of the ladder and arrange little balls or little levees until our people catch on to the charm and crave for larger affairs. On February 25th, a Fancy Dress Party was given in All Souls' Hall by the Pastoral Aid Society. It was just a little affair but proved so enjoyable that another one is talked of for next Hallowe'en. It is possible that larger events may follow these, but we are only conjecturing.

The Home for Blind, Aged, and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown is about filled to its capacity, with some applicants still waiting. We understand that there are twenty-one inmates in the institution now. The Trustees have been considering the expediency of providing additional quarters, but nothing definite is known this time. Even with this growing burden on the shoulders of the Pennsylvania deaf, there is no thought of throwing up the hands and seeking State aid. We have faith that the time will come when the Home will be permanently endowed, and, until then, let us have patience.

Philadelphia has at present eleven active organizations of, for and by the deaf. They are as follows:—

- All Souls' Church for the Deaf.
- All Souls' Guild.
- Pastoral Aid Society.
- Men's Club.
- Clerc Literary Association.
- Philadelphia Local Branch, P. S. A. D.
- Gallaudet Club.
- Merrymakers' Club.
- Beth Isreal Association for the Deaf.
- St. Joseph Deaf-Mute Society.
- Division No. 30, N. F. S. D.
- Phila. Branch Gallaudet Alumni (not active.)

The list does not include the Institution organizations. It is a pretty good aggregation and speaks well for the activity of the Philadelphia deaf.

It has been definitely decided to hold the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Society on August 24th, and 25th, and 26th, 1911, in Harrisburg, Pa. It will be made the occasion for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, and, as such, it is expected to be an unusual meeting. Little business beyond what is required by the Charter will be attempted. It is President Reider's idea that this meeting should be one of general jubilation and thankfulness to God for the prosperity that has been vouchsafed the Society during the past three decades, a special effort be made to make an Anniversary Offering for the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf, at Doylestown. Nothing could better express the good-will, joy and gratitude of our people than a substantial offering of this kind, and nothing will enhance the importance of this meeting more than it. Efforts are now making in different parts of the State to raise money for this commendable object. It is hoped that the various organizations of the deaf in Pennsylvania and individual friends of the Society and Home will join us in the spirit of promoting this Anniversary Offering, and, if possible, help by their presence at the meeting to make it the largest and most enjoyable one in the history of the Society.

May we count upon your assistance to bring about this realization?

On Saturday evening, March 18th, a lecture of unusual interest was given in aid of the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf by Mr. Edward Burlingame Schurr, a naturalist, of Newark, New Jersey, at the Y. M. C. A. building in Germantown. The lecture was entitled "In Tangled Wildwood" and was illustrated by a number of living specimens of creatures of the woods. Although unquestionably one of the best lectures we have had opportunity to see in a long time, it was disappointing in attendance. This was probably due to other meetings of the deaf occurring on the same date. This was unfortunate.

St. Patrick's Eve, March 16th, falling on Thursday this year, a few ladies conceived the idea of decorating the platform at All Souls' Hall with the green emblems of the Day. It

was a pleasing conceit that was relished by those who came to see the lecture of Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., on "The Ways of the Woods." This was another excellent treat, and, at its conclusion, little pots of shamrock plants, a tiny clay pipe and green flag were distributed. They were donated by Lit Brothers through Mr. Ellis D. Lit. Besides, all were treated to a refreshing cup of coffee and cheese sandwiches. Think of the surprise and pleasure this meeting afforded to every one present!

### The Pseudo - Deaf Beggars

That great paper, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, has done the deaf of the State a distinct service in publishing the following among its leading editorials Tuesday:

The *Kentucky Standard*, the official paper of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, makes a timely protest against a class of imposters much in evidence of late. There must be a few people in Louisville who are not familiar with pseudo-deaf beggars who hand around cards soliciting money because of alleged infirmity. The scheme is being worked extensively in all sections of the country.

The *Kentucky Standard* says these imposters are doing a great injury to the deaf, as "the constant sight of beggars soliciting alms on the plea of deafness tends to create an unfavorable opinion of the deaf among the public." That those really deaf feel rather strongly on the subject is shown by the following extract from the *Standard*:

"There may be professional beggars who are really deaf, though we do not know of a single one in the State of Kentucky, but the fact of deafness is no excuse for begging. At every State School for the Deaf in America trades are taught by which the deaf can support themselves after school, and as large a per cent. of the educated deaf as of the hearing do so. When they finish school they have, thanks to the trades teaching department, little difficulty in securing positions, and they settle down into quiet, useful citizens—so quiet in fact that numbers of people in the community may not know that they have deaf people in their midst.

"The deaf are just self-respecting as any other class of people, and have the heartiest contempt for any one who trades on his deafness in any way.

"It is a shame that a quiet, industrious, deserving class of people must bear the odium of the misdeeds of these imposters, and whenever possible the strong arm of the law should be invoked to mete out punishment."

The self-respecting, self-supporting deaf naturally feel a contempt for the arrant frauds who seek easy money on the pretense of deafness. Kentucky educates her deaf children, and has been doing so for many years. There is no reason why any deaf person who is otherwise normal should be driven to mendicancy, and there is every reason for believing that very few such persons resort to begging. The public is disposed to be overlenient in such cases. Charitably inclined persons most generally will give the beggar the benefit of the doubt by dropping a coin into his eager hand. The imposters thereby reap a rich harvest from a credulous public.

The warning note from the *Standard* would have a tendency to cause people to be more careful as to how they distribute their alms. There are many deserving objects of charity which suffer by reason of the abundance of frauds. It is not a bad idea to look a little closely into the credentials of the "poor deaf man" who passes out his cards in public places or who presents them at residences or business office. About nine times out of ten he is a faker, pure and simple, who prefers making a living as a dead-beat to settling down to an honest occupation.—*Kentucky Standard*.

It's good to be off wi' the old love  
Before ye be on wi' the new.

—Bride of Lammermoor.

### Wedding Bells

WYAND—SIMMONS

A wedding of more than usual interest took place on the evening of March 2, 1911, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Walter E. Simmons, Wollaston, Boston, Mass., when Miss Kate Burnham Simmons became the bride of the Rev. E. Clayton Wyand.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Duncan A. MacPhie, of the Evangelical Alliance, assisted by Rev. Carl E. Horst, of Wollaston Unitarian Church.

The house was elaborately and artistically trimmed with plants and flowers, vines, etc.

The officiating Ministers and the groom entered the parlor and with the strains of "Lohengrin Wedding March," the brides little niece as flower girl entered, followed by the bride leaning on her father's arm. When the altar was reached there was an



REV. E. C. WYAND

Invocation, after which the father gave the bride away. The ring service was used and was read from the lips, the couple having been thoroughly familiar with the ritual, and the minister being able to use necessary signs.

Miss Ethel Bigelow was to have interpreted, but was prevented by illness from doing so. The ushers were Misses Clarence and Bert Armstrong, Everett and George Simmons.

The bride was dressed in the latest creation of fashion and carried a large shower bouquet of white flowers. She is a graduate of the Horace Mann School, and a post graduate of Boston School of Normal Arts. Like the groom she lost her hearing and has been able to hold her own in society, and retain the lead among the deaf, being the leader among the Horace Mann Alumni and the deaf of Boston. Her father is at the head of the A. Shuman & Co., at this time having been a member of that firm for half of a century and has done much to make it the foremost firm of its kind in New England. His station in life has enabled him to spare neither time nor money in educating his daughter and like all great men he not only did not prevent her from using the alphabet and natural signs but also learned the alphabet himself as did her mother and other members of the household.

Miss Simmons is a direct decendent of John Alden and Priscilla and has in her keeping Alden heirlooms brought over on the Mayflower. The Simmons retain a summer cottage in their native town, Plymouth, and it was while there visiting the Pilgrim scenes that the match was made.

The groom is known to the readers of the WORKER, especially those interested in the National Association for the Deaf. He is a post graduate of Gallaudet College, and won distinction as represen-

tative of the N. A. D. at the National Educational Convntion in Boston last July, when he vocally turned the house in favor of the combined system of educating the deaf. He is at the head of the first church work of its kind in the world, being the chosen representative of all the Evangelical Churches, making the services for the deaf most unique and yet most desirable of all conducted.

The happy couple received an unusual and costly lot of presents, among them being a purse of \$100 from the deaf church goers.

The groom has not only consolidated all the deaf church people into one body, but has consolidated the Oralist and Combined supporters by this union.

The newly wedded pair took a brief trip north and upon their return were given a brilliant reception at the church on Wednesday night, March 8th, by Mrs. F. W. Bigelow. It is a rare occasion when a crowd so extensive in size comes together at one time, and few have any recollection of a more formal gathering of the deaf.

The ushers who were under the leadership of Mr. Hyman Lowenberg were Messrs. Mitchell, Beauchene, and Valvay, the first two representing the Horace Mann body and the last two the Commonwealth Club. Messrs. Bigelow and Wood representing the Boston Society were general oversers. Among the many distinguished hearing persons present at the reception were Miss Sarah Fuller and the members of the School faculty.

### How the Cleveland Deaf Celebrate Gallaudet Day

December 10 was the red letter day in the calendar of the deaf of the United States, it being the birthday of the founder of the first school for the deaf in this country in 1817 at Hartford, Conn. The Cleveland Association of the Deaf met at Goodrich Home last evening to join in paying tribute to the memory of this friend and benefactor of the deaf—Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Every state school for the deaf also held appropriate exercises as the day is always a festal day among the deaf, something in the nature of George Washington's birthday.

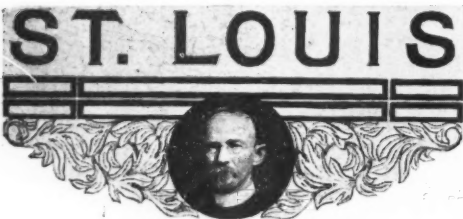
At the meeting at Goodrich Home of the Cleveland deaf only deaf people appeared on the program. Even the characters which appeared in the moving pictures were of deaf pupils of the Fanwood School for the Deaf in New York and of the deaf pupils in the California School for the Deaf. These films were the first taken with money collected by the National Association of the Deaf in what is called its moving picture fund which was contributed by the deaf of every state to the amount of several thousand dollars. The object of these films is to preserve the sign-language of the deaf which is understood by the deaf almost universally.

The program also included a lecture on Gallaudet by E. R. Carroll, chairman of the membership committee of the association. He, too, is deaf. Harry McCann, another talented young deaf man of Cleveland, gave some of his dances which he has given on the stage in this and other cities. Mr. E. Brown, also deaf, has been on the circuit in professional roller skating, and he, too, gave the deaf a treat in roller skating.

The association now numbers 125 members—all deaf and all residing in Cleveland.

This astonishing growth, all within the space of less than a year and half since it was founded, only goes to show how gladly the deaf of Cleveland welcome a chance to gather for social and educational opportunities. The year's program included every form of lecture possible to crowd into the monthly meetings. Two little plays were given, a picnic at Luna Park, a lawn fete as guests of Mrs. Aldrich-Canfield, of Clinton boulevard, a Holloween party, and the celebration of Gallaudet day. At the annual election in January, it is hoped to elect as efficient a body of executive officers who will carry on another successful year.

The association is open to all deaf irrespective of creeds or nationality. Its constitution is most liberal, and its dues very light.—*Cleveland Leader*.



By James H. Cloud, 2606 Virginia Ave.

**M**R. A. L. ROBERTS, the able and versatile Editor of the *Kansas Star*, make a pertinent inquiry in the columns of his paper, issue of February 15, which we quote below:

Where the pure oralists fail to convince those vitally interested in the education of the deaf that their method should be used to the exclusion of a system combining all the known methods, they resort to legislatures, hoping to play upon the credulity of men wholly ignorant of the deaf and their education.

Why, we ask, should legislation ever be enacted compelling the observance of any single method in schools for the deaf? Would not hearing educators rise up and fight, tooth and nail, the enactment of such a law concerning methods to be used in their schools? Would not legislators hesitate to clamp down an ironbound method upon their sons and daughters? Rather would they not leave methods and all pertaining to vehicles of instruction to their educators, who are in a position to know the needs of pupils, and who are ready to apply all methods for the betterment of their charges?

Why should the deaf be singled out for abominable legislation? Legislatures know infinitely less about the deaf than about hearing children. Yet they are sometimes asked to lay down rules and outline methods for education of the deaf.

We would like to read the answer to Mr. Robert's question as to why should legislation ever be enacted compelling the observance of any single method in schools for the deaf.

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ALVA JEFFORDS AND HIS GRANDSON

Mr. Alva Jeffords, of Illiopolis, Ill., has been in St. Louis a time or two of late chiefly on probate business. According to Mr. Jeffords, "there is no reason why a deaf-mute should not be a successful probate attorney as that branch of law calls for written briefs to be submitted to the court. In probate matters little or no oral arguments are necessary as an oral statement is never allowed to control a written re-



DAUGHTERS OF MR. AND MRS. ARNOLD KIENE, Dubuque, Iowa.

cord. Records are official and must be accepted. At least fifty per cent of probate business is conducted by mail—such as making abstracts, writing leases, deeds, mortgages, and furnishing descriptions of real estate to parties who live at a distance." Mr. Jeffords' home paper, the *State-Center Record*, gave him a write-up recently—quoting from the *Urbana Record*—as given below:

#### ALVA JEFFORDS GETS COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE

Our townsman Alva Jeffords has gained quite a bit of favorable notoriety lately on the way he has been conducting probate court for illiterate deaf mutes. Last week he was in Urbana on one of these cases and the *Urbana Courier-Herald*, in speaking of the case, says:

#### MUTE ATTORNEY VISIT URBANA

Alva Jeffords, a deaf mute engaged in the law practice at Illiopolis, was a court house visitor today. Mr. Jeffords makes a specialty of probate law and appears to be but little handicapped by his affliction.

For the past three weeks Mr. Jeffords has been so busy on probate cases that he has spent only four days at home. In the past three months he has handled cases for the settlement of estates in Edwardsville, Decatur, Monticello and Bellville. He has a big case coming off at Robinson, Ill.

Mr. Jeffords has an excellent education and aside from his knowledge of law, is a first-class editorial writer. He has a peculiar method in reaching the understanding of the illiterate deaf mutes and does this so well that his services are in great demand all over the state.

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The deaf of the South have withdrawn Atlanta from the contest for place of holding the next meeting of the N. A. D. They put up a plucky fight but "gave up because of prejudice of the North against the South and the alleged fact one faction believes another could control a meeting at Atlanta. It is regretted that there should be any occasion whatever for any such feeling. The N. A. D. could do a great deal of good if the members all pulled together.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

The above editorial was the occasion for the following communication and the subjoined comment by the editor of the *Western Pennsylvanian*:

EDITOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIAN:—In a recent editorial in your excellent paper commenting on the withdrawal of Atlanta from the contest for place of holding the next meeting of the N. A. D. you state that the action was taken by the "deaf of the South" and that they "gave up because of prejudice of the North against the South." As one who has tried to keep track of N. A. D. affairs I do not think that the

facts will sustain the statements above quoted. A few deaf in the south, a mere handful in one locality, and not "the deaf of the south," took it upon themselves to withdraw Atlanta's bid for the N. A. D. convention. Any one who has read in the Southern papers the comment concerning the withdrawal of Atlanta will note that the action occasioned general surprise not unminged with regret. Some slight approval was given apparently more because the action seemed to be past remedy than that it was the proper course to take.

If any "prejudice of the North against the South" influenced the action the "prejudice" was one of the imagination and had no existence in fact. Certain objections were made against having the meeting at Atlanta and these objections came from the South as well as from the North. Objections to Atlanta were in no sense aimed at "the South."

J. H. CLOUD.

We did not mean to convey the impression that the entire South felt the alleged prejudice, but the deaf who withdrew the claims of Atlanta did not tell us what per cent. did entertain the feeling. If there is any real prejudice in the North against the South we have not seen it. But the point we wish to emphasize is that there should be such harmony in the ranks of the N. A. D. that even a mere handful would not make such a statement. Composed as it is of the best deaf men and women of the entire country and enjoying as it does the very best wishes of every friend of the deaf, the N. A. D. should wield a power that at present it does not know. The place of meeting is of small importance. The main thing needed is harmony. After that it will not be necessary to go to the mountains. All things in reason will come to pass.

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Miss Edith M. Fitzgerald, a graduate of the Illinois School for the Deaf and of Gallaudet College, and a valued teacher at the Wisconsin State School for the Deaf at Delavan, has accepted appointment as orator at the reunion of the Alumni Association of the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville next June 16-19 and has promised to attend. This announce-



EDITH M. FITZGERALD

ment, no doubt, will be highly gratifying to the Alumni as Miss Fitzgerald is a woman exceptionally well qualified for the task.

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The *Southern Optimist* claims to have located some "contempt for the South" in our department in a recent issue of *THE SILENT WORKER*. The charge however does not seem to have been given any credence outside of Georgia. Had there been any reasonable basis for such an accusation it is likely that it would have been noticed by the I. p. f. on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. In looking over the back files of *THE SILENT WORKER* for the

past six or seven years we find numerous complimentary references to the South and its people and they are contained almost exclusively in our department. Many of them are illustrated and quite a few have been extensively copied in other papers—some with favorable editorial comment. The facts used were obtained first hand in the course of our somewhat extensive travels in the South, and the opinions to which we gave expression were our own. We are not done with the South yet, notwithstanding the fly in the sorghum.

\*\*\*

The *American Industrial Journal* has finally joined the silent majority of independent papers for the deaf. It is quite generally agreed that Mr. Warren Robinson, the editor, achieved for his paper about every thing that it deserved except financial success. As he has transferred his activities to a department in the *Volta Review* the demise of the *Industrial Journal* is really no loss at all. On the other hand the change has certain advantages, not the least of which will probably be the shutting out of the department the sometimes funny, frequently abusive and invariably cowardly effusions of "Ichabod Crane."

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An editorial in *The Southern Optimist* locates the N. A. D. convention in 1913 at Cleveland, and proceeds to name a majority of the National Executive Committee as likely to favor that city and the reasons therefor: One because he lives in Ohio; one because his brother lives in Cleveland; two presumably because Cleveland is nearer to their homes than Omaha. It remains to be seen whether the prospect of a short haul and free entertainment of a bare majority of a small committee will take precedence over a greater N. A. D.

The paramount issue in locating a N. A. D. convention should be the interest of the Association as an efficient business organization and not the amount of free entertainment offered. The city in which the convention is held should not be expected to offer more than a convention hall free of charge.

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Mr. Charles L. Minor, of Independence, Mo., died Feb. 28th., after a lingering illness. He was one of the best known deaf citizens of the State and was highly respected. He was active in the Alumni and State Associations and a trustee of the Missouri Home Fund. He was genial, kindly, good-natured and had a wide circle of warm personal friends. The funeral was largely attended by the hearing as well as by the deaf and the floral offerings were profuse. The funeral service was held in the Second Presbyterian church at Independence and was conducted by the Pastor Rev. C. C. McGinley and the Rev. J. H. Cloud. The pall bearers were Prof. Henry Gross of Fulton, and Messrs. Laughlin, Painter, Marksbury, Greeley and Munson, of Kansas City. Mr. Minor is survived by Mrs. Minor and two daughters. Those who attended the N. A. D. convention at Colorado Springs last summer remember meeting Mr. and Mrs. Minor there and will sympathize with Mrs. Minor in her irreparable loss.

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Editor E. M. Rowse of the *Mississippi Voice* proposes Chicago as the place for the 1913 N. A. D. convention. As Chicago is located near the center of the circle of cities bidding for the convention Mr. Rowse's suggestion offers an excellent solution of a difficult question. It is likely that the other cities would be willing to compromise in favor of Chicago.

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In his "proverbs for young men" Mr. J. H. McFarlane says it does not pay to haggle over a price when one goes courting. As Mr.

McFarlane is young and unmarried we wonder if he is speaking from experience.

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Mr. W. I. Tilton will act as chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements for the Illinois Alumni and State Association conventions at Jacksonville, June 16—19. He will be assisted by Mr. Asa Stutsman, Mr. and



W. I. TILTON  
Chairman Local Committee of Arrangements

Mrs. H. A. Mobohon and Miss Annie Nessel. The conventions will be held at the Illinois School and a large attendance is expected.

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By the way what is the number of the latest bulletin bearing on the Delavan convention? They come so fast we lost the count.

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The monarch of the unsalted sea would like for the California Merchant of Venice to indicate which is the greatest crime—a bald head or an immense waist band girth.

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Judging by its *Voice* the Mississippi School is thoroughly Rowed.

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Harmony! that is what we are fighting for.  
J. H. CLOUD.

### A Christmas and New Year's Gift for the Deaf of Australia.

(Continued from page 123)

of the child thereat, unless the court is satisfied that the parent is unable to contribute any sum whatever.

(4) Where the child is ordered under this Section to be sent to any school or institution—

(a) if such order is limited to attendance at any such school or institution without residence thereat such attendance shall mean attendance on every school half-day;

(b) it shall be the duty of the parent to cause the child to be sent to such school or institution as required by such order, unless the child is prevented by sickness or fear infection, temporary or permanent infirmity or any unavoidable cause, and

(c) the parent of any child who fails, neglects or refuses to cause such child to be sent to such school or institution shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than two shillings or more than ten shillings for every offence, or, in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days.

(5) For the purpose of this section "efficient and regular instruction" means instruction of such standard and in such subjects as may be prescribed.

This makes education for the deaf and dumb *Free and Compulsory*. Victoria is the first state in the commonwealth of Australia to have attained this, and it is likely in time the other states will follow along the same lines. The first school for the deaf in Australia was founded in Victoria just fifty years ago, as the "deaf and dumb asylum," known now as the "Deaf and Dumb Institution." Victoria is always in the Van of process as far as the deaf and dumb are concerned.

A. W.

### SAVED BY SIGNS.

#### Motion of the Fingers Which Kept a Probably Guilty Man From Sing Sing.

In a New York hospital on last Thursday afternoon a woman lay dying. A man in love with her had proved his devotion by striking her on the head with a hatchet in a fit of jealous rage.

Just before midnight a detective walked in with Coroner to take the woman's ante-mortem statement. The prisoner was brought close up to the bed.

"Is this the man who struck you on the head?" asked the Coroner.

She did not answer. Several attempts failed to make her speak. The Coroner, who happened strangely enough to know something about anatomy, found that the injury she had sustained made it impossible for her to talk, although from her eyes it was evident that she was conscious and intelligent.

The girl's mother, an old woman in black, sat by the bedside.

"She can't talk," said the mother, "but she can see. Her brother is deaf and dumb and both know the sign language. She will speak with her fingers maybe if her mind still endures."

The dying girl was propped up with pillows.

"Ask her," said the Coroner, "whether she recognizes this man."

The old woman fluttered her hands aloft, beckoned to the prostrate girl and tried as best she might to win back her failing attention. The girl's eyes become fixed upon her mother's fingers, which traced this message: "Do you know John Hawksley?"

She drew her wasted arms from beneath the covers and wrote in the air the words that saved her lover's life.

"No, I do not know him."

"What does she say?" asked the Coroner, slowly.

"She says," replied the woman, "that she does not know him."

"Lucky for him," observed the Coroner, "but I think you are both trying to protect him."

The dying girl was writing again with her fingers in the air. This was the message: "Jack forgiven."

The mother whispered something into the prisoner's ear.

"What did she say?" asked the Coroner.

The old woman replied "I couldn't make it out." The girl was dead.

### Enjoys the Arguments and Opinions

I enclose herewith one dollar for the subscription of your worthy illustrated magazine (renewal,) and to cover the debt hitherto unpaid since my last subscription ended. I enjoy reading the literature of deaf-mutes' progress in this country and the arguments and opinions of strong advocates for the welfare of our deaf friends in general.

FRANK E. W. McMAHON

TROY, N. Y.



By Mrs. E. Florence Long, Council Bluffs, Ia.

*The Fool met Fate. "Fair Maiden, say,  
Where goest thou?" quoth he.  
And Fate replied "Hold on thy way  
Thou man,—I follow thee."*

—Hindoo Proverbs.

THE teachers of German in the Public High Schools have for years made it the practice to send names of their pupils to some of the advanced schools in Germany where each German pupil selects the name of an American pupil and opens a correspondence in German and English and they correct each other's mistakes. This plan has added great interest to the study of German in the High Schools, for it enables students to grasp the conversational tone of every German, and gives the German students a better insight into the intricacies of the English language.

As an example, here is a letter written in English by a German girl to my daughter, Edith, who is a Senior in the High School here. The letter is written in a beautiful hand and the name of the writer (omitted here, of course) is a lovely one with an aristocratic von between:

GORLITZ, DETSCHLAND (Germany)

February 9, 1911.

MY DEAR EDITH—At last I have time to write to you a letter. I go now in the second class of the High School for girls in Gorlitz. I am sixteen years old and have my birthday on the eighth of December and I am born 1894. I beg you to tell me your birthday, age and school. I am sure you can speak English very well to tell me my numerous errors for I consider you a very clever girl. I am very careful to escape my errors but they are so numerous that I cannot do it, therefore I beg you to tell them me. It is a pity that we cannot see us personally, because Europe and America are too far from each other. I have a great mind to see America because my father has been there for seven years formerly. He has lived mostly in California but he was also in Council Bluffs and in Omaha and was very delighted with the beautiful scenery and the free life in it. He has a great mind to go back there if he would not be so old. Now in Gorlitz it is also very beautiful. We often undertake excursions to the Landeskroone where we slid down on a sledge. We go also very often skate in the park of our town where is a fine skate-ride. We are ever quite delighted of all the sport which the winter brings with it. I am very well what I hope also from you. I am sure you will also skating and tobogganing very often. If you do not understand anything you ask me forever. We have not very long holidays only to Eastern one week, to Pentecost one week, the large Summer holidays five weeks, the Autumn holidays two weeks and to Christmas two weeks. Tell me, please, if you have your holidays. I am sure you have longer holidays than we already on account of the heat. Have you not holidays from the fifteenth of May till the fifteenth of September. I thought it because I have already read and heard about it. Can you write with German letters? Can you speak French? I can speak the latter a little somewhat. How many brothers and sisters have you? I have one brother which is younger than I but no sister. I am a good deal large. Are you also or not? Many greetings from my parents and me to you and your relations. I should be very glad to get a reply from you as soon as you have time enough to write to me a letter or a post card. Also I should be happy

if you would be so good to tell me my many errors which I have made. Now I beg your pardon for my bad writing and my talking a lot of rubbish and nonsense.

I am  
Yours truly friend,  
— von —

The Christmas number of the *Royal Magazine*, edited for the deaf of the Royal School at Margate, England, contained an interesting account of "Prize Day" as observed at the school. It was written by one of the pupils, a little thirteen year old girl who became deaf at seven, (if I remember rightly now) and showed an easy command of language. The



MRS. HARRY GARFIELD LONG,  
(Nee Mabel Edith Fritz)  
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

child's name also being Dorothy, the same as my eleven year old daughter, I impulsively sent a post-card of praise with a copy of the SILENT WORKER. The other day a reply post-card came from the little girl and it surely will interest the readers of the SILENT WORKER to see how well one of our little deaf English Cousins across the sea can write.

R. S. R. C. MARGATE,

Feb. 11, 1911.

DEAR MRS. LONG:—Thank you very much indeed for your most unexpected card. I was completely taken by surprise to receive it. I had no idea that our school magazine had travelled so far as America. I was simply delighted to get your nice magazine as well. I read your interesting article about that French girl, and I like it immensely. I am glad my piece about Prize Day interested you. I venture to hope that you and Miss Dorothy are well. It was kind of you to write to me. With best wishes for your welfare.

I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
DOROTHY MAYES.

◆ ◆  
"Meet me where the lanterns glow,  
And softly come and go—  
Like stars above me;  
Let me whisper in your ear,  
And try to tell you, dear,  
How much I love you.  
Honey, dear, just meet me  
While the lanterns' light is glowing,  
glowing."

Adapting these lines in his most declamatory signs, Mr. Harry Garfield Long ushered a "surprise dinner-party" into his dining-room

which was indeed glowing, glowing with the lanterns' light. Lanterns, lanterns of gayest oriental design, hung from the ceiling all around the dinner-table which was beautifully decorated with a large mass of daffodils, violets and ferns in the center and long stemmed roses and ferns at each plate. Lovely hand-painted place cards and menu cards tied with bluff and blue ribbons told the guests where they were to sit and what they were to eat.

'Twas a spring-like evening in February at Council Bluffs, Ia., and the favored one honored by this surprise party was the four months' bride of the genial host on the occasion of her birthday. Previous to the occasion, the little bride had been well fooled into believing she and her "hubby" were invited out to an early dinner and theatre party by a friend. So arrayed in her best "bib and tucker" she was safely out of the way to be joined later by "him" as she supposed, at the friend's house. Then he slipped home early from the W. O. W. recording-rooms in Omaha, where he works, and rolled up his sleeves and lost himself in a big kitchen apron alongside of his mother. Together they and a good niece of the mother hustled everything into shape for dinner. When all was ready, and the host had jumped out of his apron into his dress-suit, a telephone message was sent via the hearing daughter of that friend to the innocent-to-be-surprised-one to the effect that she must come right home, as a friend from Chicago en-route to the Pacific coast was stopping a couple of hours at the house. She hurriedly took a car for home (leaving her host and hostess supposedly dressing up-stairs but in reality already off on their way ahead of her themselves) and arrived to find a bunch of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Rothert, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Blankenship, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Long, Miss Rowbotham, Miss Constance Carr and Mr. Lackay, all wishing her many happy returns of the day.

While partaking of the seven-course menu of the dinner this way:

#### MENU

Tomato Soup En Tasse	
Newport Wafers	
Celeri	Pickles
Olivi	
Baked Bananas	
Ox Tongue with Jelly	
Sweet Potatoes	
Salade de Tomato	
French Dressing	
Spring Chicken a la Maryland	
Potatoes Au Gratin Macedonies	
Salade de Fruitti	Spiced Nuts
Creme de Meuthe	Sherbert
Cakes	
Nuef chetal Cheese	
Toasted Beuts-Bon-bons	
Cafe Noir	

there came a great puff of fire and smoke from a large four-story factory and storage warehouse one block away. By the time the cheese course was reached, the fire had reached the proportions of one of the largest conflagrations ever occurring in Council Bluffs. The diners could see it all from the dining-room windows without leaving their seats, and as the wind carried the smoke and sparks in an opposite direction there was no danger to them. The great flames of fire and high rolling smoke reminded all of the time when "Nero

(Continued on page 129)



By Alexander L. Pach, 935 Broadway

THE good old-time debate still proves a bully way for people to spend an evening, and when well arranged is much more profitable than the average lecture or so-called "reading."

But a very essential prerequisite is a good topic, understandable and debatable. A New York organization recently got next to the proposition:

DEBATE—"Is Co-operation more adapted to promote the Virtue, Happiness of Mankind than Competition?"

It is a rather large order, and I wonder how they got away with it!

Says Bro. Roberts in the *Kansas Star*:

Some of our brother editors are talking about the Editors' Section at the coming Delavan Convention. The *Leaf* man suggests that we do something when that solemn conclave of educators assembles.

We did not have a chance to warm an editorial chair until after the Odgen Convention, so we are ignorant concerning the status of the humble pen-pushers in the convention. But it seems to us there should be a distinct impression made at Delavan on our superwise pedagogues that the pen is mightier than the birch-rod. So we here suggest for the unbiased consideration of our brother scribes the giving of a burlesque by the Editors' Section, patterned somewhat on the order of the famous Gridiron club dinner at Washington. What a chance for unlimited fun there would be! We dare say our dignified educators can stand as much good natured chaffing as the best of them.

This is our contribution to the symposium. Now let's hear from some one else.

This promises a rare diversion, only there are very few of the principals and teachers well enough known to everybody else as to characteristics, mannerisms and idiosyncracies, to make a "Gridiron" festival a success, still there are possibilities, and the pen-pushers will no doubt make good.

Second the motion, Bro. Roberts.

A prominent dignitary recently visited the School for the Deaf at Cairo, Egypt, and here is his congratulatory good bye address:

"On leaving he congratulated all concerned on the good work they had accomplished in alleviating the lot of the poor people who were stricken by so terrible an affliction as deafness, and thus totally cut off, except by the good offices of the school, from all intercourse with their fellow-men."

Pretty much the same in Egypt as in Evansville, Ind. It was this way in the beginning, and it will continue right to the end, I suppose whenever a member of the Sob squad hits a school for the deaf.

Outlined for the Delavan meeting are some subjects far beyond what have been offered before, and the general plan and scope is of a higher type than we have had offered in the past. Those of the profession who attend are offered more for their expenditure than they ever have been before.

Probably the hardest task is that assigned to Principal Jones, of the Ohio School, on "How best to prepare the Deaf for life." Mr.

Jones is a good example of the right kind of man to prepare such a paper, as Ohio gets the deaf who go into the widest range of activities, including everything from the farm to furnace, and millinery to mining, but why is the discussion led by two hearing men when their range of observation is necessarily limited? Why not deaf men who know their fellow deaf, not merely those from one school but from all schools. Your hearing teacher generally knows pupils only—practically his own pupils only. Deaf men know what happens after school, and what errors of omission and commission have been made.

Surely this topic, fraught, as it is, with so much interest, should be handled by those who know!

Tony Schoeder, of Minnesota, wrote a thrilling story of the South of today, but it seems that Tony didn't see the real South and Grandpa Connor takes him in hand in the *School Helper* and gives him a pretty thorough spanking for libeling the fair Southland.

And in the same issue the *Helper* decries the impudence and impropriety of the annual appeal to the charitable, for Christmas offerings for the deaf pupils, as practiced by so many of the schools.

It is wrong in principle, and hurts both ways. The charitable are imposed on, and gain their first ideas of what they consider the dependence of the Deaf. And the pupils get the false impression that a few carry with them in after life, that they ought to be helped because they are deaf. And, as the *Helper* aptly states, they ought to be taught that they are to be independent and self-supporting.

Private advices to me, and open articles in the I. p. f., indicate that since the South does not want the N. A. D. meeting of 1913, Omaha does. Omaha is going to put up a stiff fight to get it, too, and the Omahans certainly offer tempting things in the way of a suitable auditorium, and side features that the famed Ak-Sar-Ben is famed for. Any city too far West, or too far South, or too far East is "up against it" in the hope of attracting a truly National gathering, as was the case at Colorado Springs—as there is only one Veditz and one Pike's Peak, and propinquity of two stars of such altitude is rare, so a central city like Omaha, for instance, will draw big.

There's plenty of time, though, and there should not be any hard feeling over the selection of a meeting place.

Not so long ago, one of New York's oldest and best known deaf citizens died. His oldest son, after an army experience of several years in the Cavalry arm, became one of New York's "finest" in the Mounted Traffic Squad, and was given the important post that handles the traffic at Madison Square and the Flat-Iron corner. A few days later a deaf-mute friend of the deceased, with his hearing son-in-law passed the corner, and knowing the son only slightly, still desired to extend personal regret at the loss sustained. So they approached the mounted man on post and the son-in-law inquired:

"Do you know this gentleman?"

"I am sorry to say I have not that honor," returned the officer.

"I guess you do, he is your father's great Hoboken friend—why he attended your father's funeral two weeks ago:

"I guess not," answered the officer, "I had breakfast with my father this morning!"

"Why, are you not Officer Russell?"

"Hardly, my name is Murray, it's Russell's day off and I am covering the post."

Then might our modest Hoboken hero and

his hearing son-in-law be seen wending their way toward Hoboken ferry.

Curtain.

Imposters Beware!

Jay Cooke will catch you if

you don't watch

out.

It was a wise move on President Hanson's part to put Lyman M. Hunt at the head of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, for Mr. Hunt will find what he wants. He is aptly named, and made his initial appearance in National affairs at Colorado Springs last Summer, but he wasn't new to some of us. Some of us knew him a whole week before the Colorado meeting opened. We went through the Iowa-Nebraska, 1910, Campaign with him and know how to rate him properly. Hunt is of the type that make good.

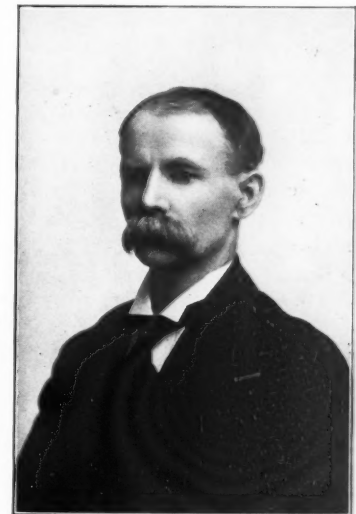
Watch him!

## Stray Straws

(Continued from page 128)

fiddled while Rome burned." The contrast was vivid between the spectacular conflagration outside and the scene inside of the softly glowing lanterns and the happy guests around the sumptuous dinner-table. Five hundred was played as a finish to the evening with Mrs. J. S. Long and Mrs. Lloyd Blankenship carrying off the prizes.

E. F. L.



LEE P. DANE  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Dane was born and educated in England, but has lived in Minneapolis for the last twenty-five years. He takes an active interest in the Minneapolis Association of the Deaf and has served several terms as president. He is married to Florence Cole, a graduate of the Minnesota School, and has two grown daughters. He is a harness maker by trade and belongs to the Harness Makers' Union.

## Baptized

Master John William Elder, born Aug. 30, 1908, son of John Tracy and Maud Thomas Elder of 3219 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo., was baptized Sunday, Feb. 26, 1911, by the Rev. Trigg A. M. Thomas of the Eastminister Presbyterian Church. It was the Rev. M. Thomas who married Mr. and Mrs. Elder May 15, 1907.

# Silent Worker

[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

VOL. XXIII APRIL, 1911 No. 7

JOHN P. WALKER, M. A., Editor.  
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. The high literary character of the paper and its general appearance make it a valuable advertising medium. It reaches all parts of the United States and goes to nearly every civilized country on the globe.

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THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

## New Homes

The deaf of Illinois and Missouri, following the lead of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, are to establish homes for the aged and infirm within the borders of their respective states in the near future.

## Room at the Top

THERE is "a weeping and a wailin'" in the office of the *Florida Herald* because there are not better periodicals in the interests of the deaf. We can hardly imagine better pabulums than those spread by the *Annals* and *Volta Review*. There is nothing so good, however, but that it might be better, and it is possible that the *Herald's* staff by enlarging its columns might give us the perfect magazine.

## Could it be Enforced?

THE Nebraska legislature proposes to cut the Gordian Knot that entangles educators of the deaf out there by passing a law abolishing the use of signs and manual spelling in schools for the deaf throughout the state. The profession had about met on a safe middle ground, a ground defined in the dictum of the eminent German Oral teacher, Doctor Kische, of Breslau, when along comes the law-enacting bodies of the state with an act that is to settle the question forever. There are to be absolutely no signs and no manual spelling.

Dr. Kische's conclusions are found in the answers to the following four questions:—

1. What deaf should learn speech? All such as in a humanely conducted institution acquire such perfect, i.e., such distinct and fluent articulation that they may be expected to use speech satisfactorily in associating with a large number of hearing.

2. What method should be used in instructing these? The so-called pure oral method. Yet in their intercourse among themselves and in the conversation between the teacher and insufficiently educated pupils signs are to be tolerated, and these may oc-

asionally be used in the instruction, however, with the restriction—the less the better.

3. What deaf capable of instruction are to be excluded from oral instruction? All such, who, after a humanely conducted trial of a year's instruction, acquire articulation so deficient, i.e., so indistinct and clumsy, that it would prove almost or wholly worthless for life.

4. By what system are such as are excluded from speech instruction to be educated. By the system which offers the easiest and most comprehensive acquisition of language in writing, i. e., the combination of finger spelling and writing, which must also tolerate the use of signs in the limits indicated above.

Should the law now before the legislature of Nebraska pass, speech only will be recognized in the schools of the state, and it will be a violation of the law to use a sign or a letter of the manual alphabet. Could such a law be enforced? In isolated cases the effort has been made; never with success. There are schools elsewhere, in which signs and manual spelling are prohibited; there is no school in the world in which none are used. The use of gesture and manually spelled language may be and should be largely done away with, but to do away with them altogether is quite out of the question. Nebraska may as well make a law that the sun shall not shine there, or that the birds along its beautiful woodland ways shall not sing.

## The Delavan Convention

THE program of the nineteenth meeting of American Instructors of the Deaf is already completed and is to-day on the bulletin board of every school for the deaf in the country, and a very attractive program it is.

The meeting will begin on the 6th of July next and will last six days. The first session will be on Thursday evening, July 6th, when there will be addresses by Dr. Gallaudet, Governor McGovern, Supt. of Public Instruction Carey, Mayor Hare, President Graebner of the Board of Control, Supt. Walker, Mr. Tate, Mr. Burt, Mr. Connor and Mr. Driggs.

Friday morning, July 7th,—Discussions and Conferences on the Preparation of the Deaf for life. Language, Arithmetic, Reading, Geography, and the Note-book as a School-help, by Mr. Jones, Mr. Walker, Mr. Keith, Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Woods, Miss Heizer, Miss Woods, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Long.

Saturday, July 8th,—Art and Auricular Instruction, the former discussed by Mr. Werntz and the latter by Dr. Currier.

Sunday, July 9th,—Moral and Religious Instruction; discussed by Mr. Hasenstab, Mr. Dantzer, Miss Carten, Mr. Walker, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Patterson.

Monday, July 10th,—Size of Classes, School Surroundings, the Feeble-minded deaf, Teachers as Examples, Preparation for College, and Physical Training, by Mr. Blattner, Mr. Euritt, Miss Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Balis; Mr. Fay, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Draper, Mr. Day and Mr. Erd.

Tuesday, July 11th,—Oral Methods, Lip Reading, Visible Speech, Language, and Training of Oral Teachers, by Dr. Crouter, Mr. Booth, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Archer, Miss

Yale, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Taylor.

Wednesday, July 12th,—Training for the Deaf, Dairying, Correlation, Training in Factories, Machinery, Training of Industrial Instructors, and Exhibits, by Mr. Crane, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. White, Mr. Driggs, Mr. Walker and Mr. Peterson.

Thursday, July 13th,—The Kindergarten, Psychic Activity, the Use of Material, Drawing, Rhythm and Play, by Miss McCowen, Mr. Eggers and others.

The National Association of the Deaf will be represented by Mr. Pach, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Wyand, Mr. Steideman, Mr. Flick and Mr. Tilton.

Demonstration Classes, Lawn Fetes, Excursions, and Entertainments will be interspersed with the proceedings, and taken as a whole, the Convention of next July promises to be the best of any in the history of the work.

## Ye Olden Times

OUR school was not always a school for the deaf. Former residents of our pretty suburb remember it as a school and home for soldiers' orphans, with a resident population of some two hundred. Just where these two hundred were stowed we cannot understand, for it requires all our ingenuity to make reasonable accommodation for a hundred and sixty. But we have the authority of a one-time pupil for it, and so it must be a fact.

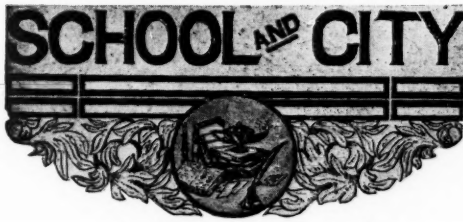
Mr. Joseph H. Fowler, now a well-known resident of Bordentown, was, many years ago, a soldier's orphan and one of the inmates of the home. He paid us a visit one day last week, bringing with him a bible with his name on the fly-leaf and the name of his teacher, Miss S. C. Howe. He also had a picture of the school taken the same year (1775.) The main building itself was externally almost exactly as it is now, but the grounds and surroundings were quite different. The trees were mere saplings, the fence a plain wooden one, and everywhere beyond vacant lots. Mr. Fowler walked through, contemplating everything with a great deal of interest, and said that even the interior, aside from a few partitions in the east wing of the second floor, was much the same. He left declaring that his visit had brought up a flood of memories and promising that in the near future he would bring his wife, his children and his grandchildren to visit the dear old home that had sheltered him when he was a little soldiers' orphan.

The camel at the close of day  
Kneels down upon the sandy plain  
To have his burdens lifted off  
And rest again.

My soul, thou too shouldst to thy knees  
When twilight draweth to a close,  
And let thy Master lift the load  
And grant repose.

The camel kneels at break of day  
To have his guide replace his load,  
Then rises up anew to take  
The desert road.

So thou shouldst kneel at morning dawn  
That God may give thee daily care,  
Assured that He no load too great  
Will make thee bear.



Spring is here.

The icy fetters are broken.

The song of the bird is again heard

Mr. Battersby was a visitor last week.

A man passed with a straw hat on, last Wednesday.

Tops, marbles, and kites are once more with us.

Parker Jerrell was a guest of Mr. Johnson on Saturday.

Mr. Walker made a little flying trip to the farm, last week.

Etta Travis hopes to go to Scranton to visit an aunt in July.

A flock of starlings have settled in the spire of the Reformed Church on Broad street.

Our base-ball team has been furnished with an outfit and will begin practice right away.

The two Roses, Rosa Hucker and Rosa Barbarulo, have been bosom friends for a year.

Joseph Novak seems to be getting farther and farther from a place on the "honor roll."

Mary Mendum was agreeably surprised by a visit from her sister Bella one day last week.

Our little boys look "sheepish" and awkward for a week after they get into long pants.

Mabel Zorn counts her mother, her brother George and Annie Bissett among her Easter visitors.

The lectures on Sunday upon "Be ye ready" and "A fool despiseth instruction" were full of interest to all.

Lillian Leaming had a visit from her papa, on Tuesday, and he left enough to furnish her with a nice outfit of everything.

Angelo Avallone was most anxious to see the games on Monday night, but the state of his exchequer would not permit of it.

George Bedford now has charge of the distribution of school supplies, a matter he attends to with the greatest fidelity and care.

Vallie Gunn received a nice letter from Maude Thompson last week. Maude reports that she is doing finely in her dress-making.

Our little folks have to keep a careful look out for autos, the pesky things go so fast, and their "honks" giving no notice to the deaf.

Saturday night is magazine night in chapel, and it has become very popular, so fond are the children of picture papers and magazines.

Ruth Ramshaw, Esther Woelper, Bertha Sallia and Josephine Kulikowski had a little moving picture party on Saturday afternoon.

George Brede says that Mamie Gessner "is very feel bad" because she did not hear from home last week. Now, can you blame her!

### HONOR ROLL

*Pupils whose names are found in this list have received an excellent report for deportment and have made every effort to make progress in studies during the past month.*

Benjamin Abrams.	Gottfried Kreutler.
Angelo Avallone.	Margaret Kluin. f
Harriet Alexander.	Anna Kodaba.
Patrick Agnew.	Arthur Lefler.
George Brede.	Lillian Leaming.
William Battersby.	Maria Lotz.
George Bedford.	Randall McClelland.
Arthur Blake.	Andrew McClay.
Edmund Beyer.	Walton Morgan.
Samuel Brosnick.	John MacNee.
Alice Battersby.	Edward Mayer.
Louis Bausman.	Michel Morello.
Lizzie Beck.	Mary Mendum.
Muriel Bloodgood.	Salvatore Maggio.
Helen Bath.	Ellen McKeon.
Matilda Pilics.	Viola McFadden.
John Bernhardt.	Carthryn Melone.
Alphohse Barbarulo.	Louis Otten.
Alfred Baumlin.	Isadore Oliner.
Generosa Barbarulo.	Frank Penrose.
Charles Colberg.	Antonio Petoio.
Hildur Colberg.	Silas Persall.
Edward Campbell.	Oreste Palmieri.
Esther Clayton.	John Pihs.
Edith Cohen.	Joseph Pepe.
Albert Corello.	Frances Phalon.
Agnes Cornelius.	Louisa Parella.
James Dunning.	Loretta Quinlan.
Everett Dunn.	Paul Reed.
Hartley Davis.	Frank Reed.
Harry Dixon.	Anna Robinson.
Charles Dobbins.	Minnie Ruezinsky.
Charles Durling.	Elias Scudder.
Vito Dondiego.	John Short.
Carl Droste.	Harry Schornstein.
Pasquale Dercola.	Dawes Sutton.
Guistino de Amicis.	Alfred Shaw.
Cornelia De Witte.	Arthur Stokes.
Isadore Engel.	Edward Scheiber.
Samuel Eber.	Lily Stassatt.
William Felts.	Goldie Sheppard.
Michael Grod.	Eliza Smith.
Mamie Gessner.	Jemima Smith.
Valentine Gunn.	Edna Snell.
Joseph Higgins.	Annie Savko.
Hans Hansen.	Clara Scheiber.
Roy Hapward.	Bertha Sallia.
Frank Hoppaugh.	Mary Siegel.
Otis Harrison.	Antonio Tafro.
Erwin Hermann.	Catherine Tierney.
George Hummel.	Mary Turner.
Rosie Hucker.	James Thompson.
Frieda Heuser.	Clara Van Sickle.
Sarah Hartman.	Nellie Van Lenten.
Perla Harris.	Elton Williams.
Philip Hughes.	Joseph Whalen.
Irene Humphries.	Ella Winrow.
John Imhoff.	Wanda Wojewucka.
Russel Jackson.	Esther Woelper.
Parker Jerrell.	Mabel Zorn.

Forty new books were added to our library last month, the twelve volumes recently issued by John L. Stoddard being among the number.

On Thursday Ella Winrow received from her cousin a postal-card which conveyed to her the sad news that her uncle Louis was dead.

A new home on Bergen Ave., in Jersey City, will await Vallie Gunn, when she goes home in June. She is most curious to know just how it will look.

Charles Colberg and Orestes Palmieri hope to be monitors next September. They are bright boys and would doubtless make good ones.

Ruth Ramshaw says the weather-man has made a mistake in giving us such weather as he has since the 21st, when spring was supposed to come.

Many of the boys and girls are the possessors of new class pins, which George Penrose has obtained from a manufacturing firm "down east" for them.

The boys and girls who went out to see the sun cross the line on the 21st, came back reporting that, while the sun was easily visible, they could not see the line.

Judging from the number of big boxes the express-men are leaving with us, there will be quite a number of new hats and suits worn by our little girls at Easter.

Marion Apgar told her teacher the other day that Clara Van Sickle's aunt had "a grip." There was some little doubt in her teacher's mind as to just what the aunt had.

Everybody is looking forward with pleasure to Easter Sunday, when a long array of visitors is expected. In the number of "boxes" the record will probably will be broken.

After all our little girls are not very different from the little boys in their tastes. Eight of the former, were discovered playing "Indian" in the basement on Monday.

Charles Durling is beginning to do a lot of thinking about the future. He was wondering, the other day, how a cane-seating establishment would pay at Rocky Hill.

A plate of fudge, a present from Mrs. Tindall, delighted the hearts of Lily Stassatt, Frieda Heuser, Francis Phalon, Cora De Witte and Mildred Henemier, one day last week.

The carpenter boys are making a desk for Mr. Throckmorton. We wonder if it will be as handsome as the one they made for Mr. Johnson. It could scarce possibly be handsomer.

None of our little girls wear the plumage of birds upon their hats, and not one has Turkish trousers yet. They have all a woman's love for fashionable things but never follow senseless fashions.

The first robin of the season, dropped on our front lawn, last Sunday two weeks, and Benjamin Abram, Esq., was the first to discover him, thus earning the prize of a big apple that was offered.

The crack graduate team, the Silent Stars, played a game with our five at Masonic Hall last Monday night. The former, with the assistance of Arthur Blake, one of our boys, won by a score of 24 to 17.

Miss Jennie Ringhard, of Brooklyn, is visiting in Trenton, and has paid us two or three calls, of late. Miss Ringhard is engaged to one of our boys, Henry Herbst, and will be married on the 25th of June.

(Continued on page 138)

## Mac's Musings

HOW to relax the cerebral fibers is a problem that the entertainment committees of a thousand and one "good fellowship" societies find themselves continually up against. The molecules of a razor or of a steel rail require a periodical rest that they may re-adjust themselves; the farm land in the Canadian northwest is left idle every third year and thereby produces better crops; but that restless machine of perpetual motion, the human brain, requires something different. This something different the versatile program committee of the Mid-West Branch of the G. C. A. A. has been eminently successful in providing.

There are college clubs that resort for recreation to the simple means of shifting the nervous tension to the other end; i. e., the feet, dancing themselves into the proper, or improper, frame of mind. Whatever may be said in favor of or against this most popular form of relaxation it may be pertinently remarked that the average dancer at the average dance looks about as sensible and graceful as Jim Jefferies did skipping a rope. Out in the Middle West we leave dancing largely to the professionals and take to something we can make a good showing at. Well, not always. It depends on what one's favorite game is. There is heat in an icicle, but it takes a scientist to draw it out. At the games indulged in at a recent meeting of the Mid-West Branch every member was given an opportunity to SHOW OFF the knowledge he or she hadn't accumulated at dear old Gallaudet, and some more. The participants, needless to add, "fetched their knowledge from afar"—a few of them going back as far as their freshman year for it—but some of them delved more conveniently into their senior year, bringing forth "finds" yet undreamed of even by the most radical professor at the University of Chicago.

Specimen Exam. questions (with answers) are hereto appended, and as they are not copyrighted, anybody can take a "try" at them:

### FRESHMAN GEOMETRY (Plain and Solid)

- Why is the course of a Freshman to the college grub the converse of line AB in diagram?  
A ————— B.  
Ans. Because his course is a B(ee) line.
- Prove by a geometric axiom that a wife is her husband's equal and is therefore entitled to the suffrage.  
Ans. "Things which are halves ————— are equal to each other."
- How was the old maid's parrot that flew away the same as a figure of many angles and sides?  
Ans. It was a pol(l)y gon(e).
- Why do propositions involving right triangles so often escape the memory of Freshmen?  
Ans. Because these triangles have legs.
- How is a backbiter like a prism?  
Ans. Both have opposite faces.

### SENIOR LOGIC

(Time Allowed, Ten Minutes.)

- How is a concept the same as the largest body of water?  
Ans. It (the concept) is a(n)otion (ocean.)
- Which premise of a syllogism is bellicose?  
Ans. The Major.
- Which premise is barred from bar-rooms?  
Ans. The Minor.
- Which premise does a young man employ when he proposes?  
Ans. B(e) Mine—er.
- Prove by an "extensive" syllogism that your husband, wife, or sweetheart, if you have any, is an angel and that you are not, or vice versa.  
Ans. Major Premise: All angels are men. (See Bible), or, Major Premise: "The Women are the angels." (Ask the young benedict whose "honey" moon is not quite eaten



MEMBERS OF THE MID-WEST BRANCH OF THE G. C. A. A. AND FRIENDS AT THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL, FEB. 24, 1911.  
Photo by Mac

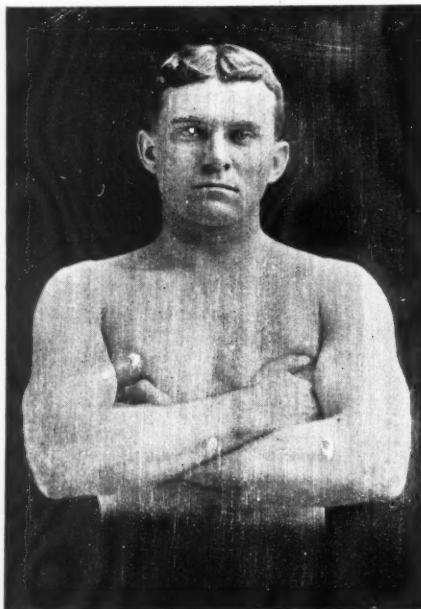
up.) From which form your own logical deductions and conclusions.

❖ ❖

THAT BIG WAR SCARE looks particularly big in our town, where we are within gunshot of two forts and are overshadowed by the headquarters of the "Department of the Missouri." Several military companies have departed from the local forts, Omaha and Crook, for the excitement down south and more are held in readiness. Omaha is to be made a big base of army supplies, and in the event of a war with a foreign power would be one of the strategic points of the nation.

❖ ❖

THE CROP OF ATHLETES IN THE MIDDLE



JOE POSPOSHIL  
Champion welter weight wrestler of Nebraska.

WEST is rivalled only by the corn crop. It will be remembered that the only Posposhil unbeatable Gotch is a product of the soil of Iowa. The past season has brought out a number of coming "champs" among the local disciples of the great Iowan.

One of these is Joe Posposhil whose parents, Mrs. Joseph H. Posposhil, are deaf-mutes. In a preliminary to the "Hack"—Westergard match held in the Omaha Auditorium last December Posposhil easily took the decisive fall out of Fred Minden, San Francisco welter-weight, in the short time of six minutes, thereby winning the local championship of his class.

With the deaf athletes "Joe" is a boy among the boys, having helped out with them in football on occasions.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON BACHELORS, pending in several legislative bodies, is so fraught with impending doom against the jolly "bach" that we might naturally expect to hear from the exponents of "single blessedness" about the same sort of wail as the padded magazines let out when they were pinched by postmaster general Hitchcock. But we have it on good authority that said tax has caused no consternation among the bachelors' clubs. On the contrary, it is, next to the mother-in-law joke, the best thing they have to allay their indigestion.

"A tax on bachelors!" Why, even our typewriter snickers in rattling off the idea! Which leads us to suggest that if our legislators in solemn sessions assembled have nothing of more importance to attend to they might pass a bill providing automobiles for men with cork legs—and adjourn.

For, when one considers what an important factor of society the long-suffering bachelor is, it does not take the philosophy of an Elbert Hubbard to perceive that there IS, and HAS BEEN, a tax on bachelors from time immemorial—a tax on his nerve, a tax on his sense of humor—not to speak of the tax on his pocket-book, which is merely incidental. To elucidate, let us suppose that the bachelor's name is George—which it very probably isn't. How natural, then, for everybody to fall into the convenient habit of saying "Let George do it—he's not married!" The man who *is* says it. He says, "Guess you'll have to excuse me from that confounded job —er, you see, I haven't asked my wife. There's George, what's the matter with him?" The girls' chorus echoes the same in the mellow strain: "How perfectly lovely of you, George; don't know what we would have done if you hadn't done (or undone) it! You'll find our *impedimenta* over there, which please take up to the fifth floor." From which it may be assumed somebody wanted to get some elephant steaks for a sick uncle, he would—let George do it. And so a whole lot of things get done and the world is kept moving—by George!

We once knew a bachelor, whose name, by the way, wasn't George, but that didn't save him anything. Everybody took a fall out of him, because, you know, he wasn't married. If he so much as put his hands into his pockets and whistled, somebody thought he was looking for recreation in the shape of a job. And so it happened one time that the two most incompatible things in the world met—the bachelor and a baby that wanted something. The mother thought that baby wanted the astonished bachelor to take it out for a walk in its new perambulator, and therefore condescendingly entrusted the precious and unstable burden to him with instructions that involved its minutest article of apparel.

As soon as the bachelor had steered safely around the nearest corner, he started to do a



Photo by Eldridge

FARMERS IN THE MAKING—NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Marathon and would have made a home run a good deal sooner than he did had he not lucklessly run into a policeman, who threatened to arrest him for kidnapping, but let him off after warning him to slow down to ten miles per—the remainder of the trip was less eventful, the only delays being occasioned, first by a bunch of sentimental gushers, whom the bachelor numbered among his girl friends, who expressed on meeting him a sudden desire to see the color of the baby's eyes; next by some "old acquaintances," who held him up with the congratulatory interrogation: "Is he yours?"

♦♦

"THE BIGGER THEY ARE THE HARDER THEY FALL" a champion heavyweight pugilist was wont to remark as he put man after man, bigger than himself, out of the game—an axiomatic expression that strikes us as being about as pithy and timely as anything that has been run off the typewriters of our modern sages. In fact, the moralist might make a good sermon of it, if he has no objection to borrowing from the "ring." If he has, let him remember that the "great apostle" was not above using a telling illustration from the same source.

"The bigger they are the harder they fall"—is a mighty encouraging word for the man

who is, or thinks he is, "up against IT." The trouble with most of us is that we are always choosing the line of least resistance, and if we see anything big in the way, we are inclined to sneak by on the other side.

## Our Prominent Deaf Women

MRS. AUGUSTA KRUSE BARRETT.

FOR several years the admirers of a well known deaf lady writer have been clamoring for her photo and life sketch in print, but she has steadily, from modesty, refused such a request until recently and now we are pleased to give it.

Mrs. Augusta Kruse Barrett, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Waterloo, Iowa. Her parents being German that is her mother tongue. She acquired English from her little playmates before starting to school at the age of six years. During two summer vacations she was sent to a German school kept by the German minister of the town where she lived. There she learned to read and write German. This knowledge proved of priceless value to her in after years as she has always been able to keep up a correspondence with her mother in German.

At the age of eleven and a half she had a severe attack of scarlet fever which deprived her of her hearing. Several years later she was sent to the Iowa School for the Deaf where she remained three years, graduating in June, 1890. The following fall she entered Gallaudet College where she spent two years and then accepted a position as teacher in the Iowa school, which she held until her marriage on June 28, 1894, to Mr. John W. Barrett, also a teacher in that school. She is a lady of very pleasing and genial personality and a promoter of all things pertaining to the welfare of the deaf.

She is the devoted mother of two fine boys, Rommey and Paul, aged fifteen and nine years. Rommey is in his second year at High School.

In the summer of 1902 the family took a trip to California visiting Mr. Barrett's relatives in and near San Diego and seeing the principal attractions at Los Angeles and San Francisco. In 1903 the *Deaf Hawkeye* had a Woman's Edition and Mrs. Barrett was chosen its Editor-in-chief. She has been a standing member of the National Association

of the Deaf since 1899 and has attended five conventions, those held in Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Norfolk, and Colorado Springs. At the St. Louis convention she was elected Second Vice-President and at the convention of the Iowa Association held in 1908, at Waterloo, her former home, she was elected First Vice-President. She was one of the three delegates sent by the association to the National Association last summer. Mrs. Barrett is well known as a writer of many articles in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, *SILENT WORKER*, *Deaf American*, and *Silent Success*. She is at present the Iowa correspondent to the *Observer*. She is a member of the recently established National O. W. L. S. association.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett own a lovely home on one of the principal streets of Council Bluffs, in which they lived for many years, but recently forsook for their fruit farm just within the city limits.

Of all the daughters of Gallaudet none has a more sweet and winning presence than Mrs. Barrett. In her are combined many of the

MRS. AUGUSTA K. BARRETT  
Council Bluffs, Ia.

finest qualities of the German race. Intellectual, of wide reading, and possessed of much information gathered in travel and observation, she adds to her mental gifts a gentle patience and reasonableness that make her an unusually attractive conversationalist. The same traits are displayed in her written articles; she shows always a graceful readiness to hear the other side, and to forsake her own position if convinced of error. She also possesses the courage and firmness to stand by her convictions.

While a girl at college, Mrs. Barrett was a general favorite, being at once an earnest student and ready to enjoy all social diversions. The students of her own sex found her a pleasant companion at all times, and one of them especially will remember the long discussions she had with Mrs. Barrett on books and authors, and on all subjects upon the earth and above it. These discussions were of mutual benefit.

As a woman, Mrs. Barrett commands the respect of all. Honest with herself and others, frank, earnest, attractive, she has also the saving sense of humor. Desiring only to do her duty, and to be of benefit in her day and generation, her days pass pleasantly in her happy home and among her friends. She is a noble example of what can be accomplished in our country by our enlightened methods of educating the deaf,—notably, the Combined System.

JOE POSPOSHIL  
Champion Welter weight Wrestler of Nebraska

### The Views of an Oral Teacher

We give an article translated from the German by Mr. Paul Lange, an instructor in the School for the Deaf at Delavan, Wis., and published in the *Wisconsin Times*. Germany is the home of the oral method of instructing the deaf, in that country it originated, and there it has been the prevailing method for one hundred and fifty years or more. Therefore, the views of a German oral teacher, who has the experience of all those years to back him up, are entitled to weight:

"In the *Blätter für Taubstummenebildung* of Jan. 1, Prof. Kische of Breslau, one of the leading teachers of Germany, strives to answer briefly four questions often propounded to members of the profession:

1. What deaf should learn speech?

All such as in a HUMANELY conducted instruction acquire such perfect, i.e., such distinct and fluent articulation that they may be expected to use speech satisfactorily in associating with a large number of hearing.

2. What method should be used in instructing these?

The so-called pure oral method. Yet in their intercourse among themselves and in the conversation between the teacher and insufficiently educated pupils signs are to be tolerated, and these may occasionally be used in their instruction, however, with the restriction—the less the better.

3. What deaf capable of instruction are to be excluded from oral instruction.

All such, who, after a HUMANELY conducted trial of a year's instruction, acquire articulation so deficient, i. e., so indistinct and clumsy, that it would prove almost or wholly worthless for life.

4. By what system are such as are excluded from speech instruction to be educated?

By the system which offers the easiest and most comprehensive acquisition of language in writing, i. e., the combination of finger spelling and writing, which must also tolerate the use of signs in the limits indicated above.

Indeed all deaf-mutes capable of receiving instruction, even the deaf-mute idiots, may be taught to speak, but do not ask how, and what has been the result with certain elements in the articulation instruction.

Whoever demands that all deaf-mutes capable of receiving instruction be educated by the oral method, proves that he is capable of grasping our problem in its totality. Besides the question of time and expense, he overlooks the fact that the different types of pupils not only in grade—as Mr. Herden asserts—but also in principle, differ for the process of acquiring and using speech.

Even if German teachers of the deaf are now unable to break the bonds of a one-sided doctorinary way of thinking, the inevitable reform of our cause will sooner or later have to be inaugurated or forced from another side, and we members of the profession might then be in the unenviable position of standing aside as ridiculed Europeans.

Kindness must not become a torment!"

These views, as above set forth, are to all practical purposes, identical with those held by the most progressive advocates of the American Combined system. Prof. Kische shows that he is tolerant and broad-minded, not a man who, for the sake of upholding a theory, will force upon all deaf children a method for which many are not adapted.

In the closing sentence, especially, is there food for serious thought. It is proper that we should stand firmly by our opinions when we feel that they are right and reasonable, but we must bear in mind that human judgment is fallible, and when the forcing of our opinions upon others effect their welfare and happiness unfavorably, it is time for us to temper judgment with mercy, and modify our opinions. If all teachers of the deaf would consider the question of methods in the spirit

shown by Professor Kische, keeping primarily in view the welfare and happiness of deaf children, then would most of this acrimonious discussion of methods be done away with.

We commend the above extract to the perusal of the parents and friends of our pupils now at school, and urge them to believe that the Superintendent and teachers are trying to do the very best for each and every deaf child in school, and when it is deemed advisable to discontinue oral instruction in the case of any child, it is because, after fair trial, the conclusion had been reached that such child will do better under other instruction.—*The Companion*.

### Deafness and the Violin

It is a common knowledge that many persons who who would indignantly deny the fact that they are hard of hearing are undoubtedly so effected. The writer was conversing with a deaf lady some time ago when the subject of the difference in the hearing capacity of the right and the left ear was broached, and he was astonished to discover on being tested by a watch that his left ear was far poorer in hearing ability than his right. With regard to short-sightedness, this, of course, is equally true, as many sufferers can testify after a visit to an oculist. The fact is, one can go on multiplying cases of defects in our bodies that are quite unknown to us. What clerk will believe you, for instance, when you gravely assure him that his habit of writing at a desk has made one shoulder a good deal lower than the other? Yet, in nine cases out of ten, it is the case, especially amongst those whose duties confine them to a stooping position. What in the law are termed "engrossing clerks" are the greatest sufferers. A Sherlock Holmes in real life would have very little difficulty in ascertaining the occupation of an "engrossing clerk."

A writer in a contemporary recently touched on this subject from a musical point of view, and his remarks are so interesting to those who are at all hard of hearing that we offer no apology for recording some of them here. It is quite possible, he says, for the ear to be ordinarily responsive to all ordinary sounds, including conversation, and yet to be slightly obtuse, or at least very easily confused where the violin is concerned. This is not what is known musically as a "bad" ear, though no doubt it is allied to it; it simply means that the student has a difficulty, perhaps, in tuning in the orchestra; in distinguishing which note of two is faulty in double stopping, or that after prolonged practice of difficult passages on the higher third of the finger-board, he is less certain at the end than at the beginning of the relative pitch of his intervals. Notes of extreme pitch, either high or low, lose for him their characteristic musical flavor sooner—that is, at a less extreme pitch—than for others; and uncomfortably conscious of something lacking, he strives to impress tonality by sheer reiteration; but it is beating the air. If he were to play the passage two or three times at the beginning of the day—when his ear is fresh and unwearied and less likely to be confused by the strain put upon it in its weakest capacity, he would have some chance of getting it right eventually; but the perpetual repetition of sounds which are almost outside his natural perception outrage the aural nerves and cause them to revolt by a condition of tone deafness, which will extend if the student persists in the ordinary method of practicing, over a much larger area of the finger-board. This species of deafness is allied to what is called "throat deafness," and varies very much with the general condition of health. The anxiety of preparing for an examination is very apt to bring it on even where it has already been known to exist; and in that case the student is strongly advised to let the examination alone for a year or a half-year, as he will certainly be unable to do himself justice under the specially trying circumstances. Rest and a nerve tonic, and, in aggravated cases, the advice of a specialist, are usually necessary before the ear returns to its normal condition. But I do not be-

lieve that a person suffering from this kind of deafness—even though it is almost imperceptible to relation to anything else but some passages and combinations of music—can ever conquer it sufficiently or train it as may sometimes be done in cases of ordinary "bad" ear, if it is not too bad, to become a professional violinist with any degree of satisfaction or reliable on himself. He would probably be much more successful with some other class of instrument less susceptible to variation of tonality. Amateur violinists, on the other hand, if they avoid passages or compositions which strain the ear, may continue to play, and often give a great deal of pleasure to their friends if they are musically gifted. But in this case also, reiteration of a phrase which is liable to be played out of tune is not to be recommended for more than a comparatively few repetitions. The finger work may be practical soundlessly if mere rapidity of fingering is required, but under no circumstances will it pay to fatigue a delicate ear; and, after all, the amateur is not bound, like the professional, to attain any very great degree of technical proficiency, and he can also choose his music in accordance with his natural abilities.—*The British Deaf Times*.

### Mission for the Deaf Eskimos

About a year ago a committee was appointed for the purpose of starting missionary work among the deaf Eskimos of Greenland. The membership of this committee was drawn from the clergymen for the congregations of the deaf at Copenhagen, with the Rev. Joh. Jorgensen as chairman. The contributions gathered by subcommittees of the deaf and their teachers now amount to 488 crowns (\$1 equals 3¾ crowns). There are on the east coast of Greenland about fifteen deaf Eskimos without any education.

It is the intention to provide some religious instruction for these poor beings through the agency of a native missionary. The church authorities of Greenland have promised to send a young native clergyman to Copenhagen this winter to study. Even the deaf pupils of the Danish schools take great interest in this undertaking and contribute their spare pennies. —*Volta Review*.

### German Home For Aged Deaf

The metropolis of the German empire, Berlin, is now going to have a home erected for aged and infirm deaf. It is expected to be ready to open this autumn. The home has a somewhat lengthy history of its own. The cornerstone of this home was laid with much solemnity by Bishop Niedergesatz in 1876, and the construction began, but it never got beyond the commencing for lack of means, only 27,000 marks being available for this undertaking, which needed 390,000 marks, and was intended to accomplish 200 persons. When it was found impossible to raise the money so sorely needed the lot was sold and the plan postponed indefinitely. The plan of providing a home for the deaf was, however, not abandoned and the committee in charge acquired a better site in Hohenschoenhausen, a suburb of Berlin. The new home is on a smaller scale than the first one, but the necessary means to carry the purpose through are now at hand.—*Blätter für Taubstummenebildung*.

### An Imposter Arrested

To Mrs. Marvin Hunt, of Trenton, belongs the credit of having an imposter, pretending to be deaf and dumb, arrested, recently. A seedy looking man called at her residence and handed her a card on which was printed an appeal of aid because he was deaf and dumb. Mrs. Hunt, being deaf herself, quickly sized him up as an imposter, and, slipping around to her next-door neighbor had a telephone message sent to Capt. Dittmars who at once detailed a policeman to look him up. He was picked up at the end of the street and taken to the station house where his hearing and speech was restored in short order.

## National Association of the Deaf

BULLETIN NUMBER 1.

TO THE DEAF AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN STATISTICS:—I have the honor to report that President Hanson of the National Association of the Deaf has approved the first semi-annual report of the Industrial Bureau under the present management, and the Committee having in charge the Bureau, has been given a free hand to go ahead with the work as outlined in the official report and given to the public through the official organ, the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

I believe as did the late Hon. Grover Cleveland, that, "A public office is a public trust," and, therefore, I am going to take the public into my confidence by keeping them in touch with the work being done by this Bureau. As I said in the official report, it will take time, and some money to gather reliable Industrial Statistics and other items concerning the deaf that will be of some value in an educational and business way. I am willing to give the time gratis to this work but I do not feel it is the duty of this Committee to furnish the funds to carry out the project, although there is no doubt but that they will contribute their share. We cannot expect help from the N. A. D. as the treasury contains only sufficient funds for ordinary expenses. After giving the matter careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the best method to pursue, is to ask the deaf of the country and others interested in Industrial Statistics to furnish the money by popular subscription. I estimate it will require \$500 to carry on the work in a systematic manner for the coming three years. With this I am confident we can secure figures on 75 per cent of the deaf of the United States before the next convention of the National Association in 1913. The figures will not be held back until the next meeting, however, but reports will be given out from time to time, say every six months. I hope in this way to keep up interest in the work.

I want to make the Statistics interesting to the deaf and those interested in the education and welfare of the deaf. I want suggestions from all quarters on this matter, particularly as to forms. Send suggestions to me direct or through any of the school papers. There are many subjects that should be covered that cannot be found in Government Statistics.

The deaf have a right to feel proud of the high position they occupy in the industrial world but in nine cases out of ten the hearing public has no true conception of the ability of the deaf in industrial lines, and it is only the very close friends of the deaf that know what they really can do. We want these figures to be a sort of a recommendation or entering wedge and in time I hope to put the deaf right in the minds of the nine-tenths of the public. I want the figures to be reliable and exhaustive.

My aim in this matter is not personal, but to help advance the interests of the deaf of the greatest country on the globe. I want to see the deaf get a square deal.

This is the first gun of the campaign for bigger and better things for the deaf. With a little money we can bring other powerful guns into commission.

Success is in sight.

Will you help to fight the battle?

Will you stand by the flag?

I have faith that you will.

If you do not happen to be in touch with an authorized collector of the fund, send your contribution to me direct. Do not be afraid to contribute a small amount. The giving of a dime by one who can only afford to give a dime, is as good and great a deed as the giving of a million dollars by some fortunate philanthropist that has million at his beck and call.

Every penny will be expended in behalf of the cause for which it is asked. Possibly 60 per cent will go for postage and the balance for printing.

Send all contributions to me. Quarterly statements of monies collected and expended will be published in the official organ. Subscription blanks

will be out in a few days and state collectors appointed.

Yours for the advancement of the deaf.

LYMAN M. HUNT,

Director, Bureau of Industrial Statistics, N. A. D.  
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 3, 1911.

## Abbe Charles Michel de l'Epee

Abbe Charles Michel de l'Epee is regarded as the greatest and most interesting of all persons in the history of our language, "The language of the deaf." He was the true Apostle of the deaf and may be justly regarded as the founder of the Great School into which the instructors of the deaf have since been divided. He devoted his fortune and his life to their instruction.

His method still lives and the brightness of such a great and noble life still remains and ever will be undimmed.

De l'Epee was born at Versailles in France. His father was an architect in the Royal service.



ABBE DE L'EPEE

At first he intended to enter business, but as years went on he showed a determined taste for the priesthood, for which he studied, but after a few years of study rechanged his mind and turned to the study of law. He did not remain long at the bar. However, he could not forget his old aspirations and through the good offices of the Bishop of Troyes, he was admitted into the church in 1736.

One day as he was walking along the streets he unexpectedly came across two deaf-mute sisters, who had already been charitably instructed by a priest.

The Abbe became very interested in them and began to teach them. His efforts were so successful that he resolved to devote his whole life to teaching the deaf.

When he first began to teach his two pupils, he had no idea that he could teach them how to speak.

The only object he had in view was to teach them to think with order, and then combine their ideas. This he succeeded in doing, by making use of signs.

After several years of hard study his attention was called to the intellectual and moral wants of deaf-mutes. He thought the most important thing to do was to develop their power and cultivate their feelings, and next to give them such knowledge of written language that was absolutely necessary for them in making known their wants. He found that the only way of telling or explaining anything was by means of signs—a language intelligible to the deaf by which they could always refer to any objects, to thoughts or feelings, physical, intellectual or moral.

In ancient times, even in the days of Roman civilization, the deaf-mute was an outcast and outlawed as a monster beyond the pale of law, and until recently in most countries had no protection whatever, from the civil law, as to their natural rights. It is

one of the purest glories of the eighteenth century that such a period produced a man like Abbe de l'Epee.

De l'Epee kept the idea that the instruction of a deaf-mute like that of a foreigner should consist in a course of translation and retranslation from the known 'the signs' to the unknown language 'written words.'

His work attracted the notice of the greatest men of Europe and many of the greatest teachers of the deaf owe their success to the use of his methods.

It was his system that was used in the first school for the deaf in America, for Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, before he opened his school at Hartford, went to Paris to the Abbe Sicard, a pupil of Abbe de l'Epee, for instructions. After a year of hard study he returned to America taking with him Sicard's celebrated pupil, Laurent Clerc, and opened a school at Hartford, Conn., in 1817. The next school to be established and in which De l'Epee's method was used, was the New York City Institution. Its history is closely associated with the two Peets, father and son. The father had been an assistant of Dr. Gallaudet at Hartford and was a firm and consistent adherent of De l'Epee's system, the sign-language.

Abbe de l'Epee died in 1789. This noble-spirited man was a true father to the deaf, for whom he established an institution at his own expense, besides what was given by benevolent patrons, in the education and maintenance of his pupils, for whose wants he provided with such devotion, that he often deprived himself of the necessities of life. He once, when quite advanced in years passed the winter without fuel, in order that his deaf children might suffer no want of anything, and he was often miserably dressed, while they were constantly well clothed.

Notwithstanding his efforts he died without accomplishing his favorite project which was the founding of an institution for the deaf and dumb, at the public expense. This was obtained by his successor, the Abbe Sicard.

De l'Epee left several writings on the instruction of the deaf and the method pursued by him.

Thus I can say, thankfully as a Catholic, that to Abbe de l'Epee, the founder or inventor of the sign language, the greatest honor is due, for it was, when this language was invented for the relief of the deaf, that they began to be conscious of such ideas as God, heaven, hell, soul, the hereafter, and of right, and of wrong.

He did not, as other teachers did, improve upon Nature, by making use of the materials at hand. He created his own materials and, by years of painful seeking and striving, rescued hundreds of deaf children from a sad state of interior darkness, in which God does not reign, and no law binds; he filled those darkened chambers of their minds with the glorious images of God and our Divine Saviour, and in this heroic work, we find Abbe de l'Epee the first man whose greatest aim was to teach with kindness and to educate all the deaf, irrespective of their condition.

He was the most studious, the most constant, and the most successful instructor of the deaf and dumb.

—Julia Austin, in the *Catholic Deaf-Mute*.

## Cairo Deaf and Dumb School

This institution continues to carry on its great charitable work, and has achieved remarkable success in the education of its people, who have shown themselves most willing and anxious to profit by the lessons given them by a trained professor. So great has their progress been, in the comparatively short time the institution has been in existence, that they are already able to "talk" fluently (if we may use the term) by means of the special alphabet. The Right Rev. L. H. Gwynne, Bishop of Khartoum, visited the school recently and displayed the greatest interest in its working. On leaving he congratulated all concerned on the good work they had accomplished in alleviating the lot of the poor people who were stricken by so terrible an affliction as deafness, and thus totally cut off, except by the good offices of the school, from all intercourse with their fellow-men.

—*British Deaf Times*.

## Restoring That Deaf Girl's Hearing

After reading, in *The Companion*, that account of the deaf girl called home by her parents to have her hearing restored, I am compelled to reflect on experiences of past years, and I do so, and recall the outcome, I can but exclaim "What fools some mortals be!"

During my connection with the Maryland school the State gave me the pleasure of frequent trips over its domains in search of deaf children of school age, Dr. Ely hardly hearing of a child before he would tell me to get busy. Being deaf and having lived years in hope of restoration, and having tried every known experiment, excepting the knife, I was able to influence many parents into avoiding the folly quacks were leading them into at the expense of untold misery to the child and financial loss to themselves. Yet with all my arguments based on actual investigation, among the deaf everywhere, there was some persons who would not be dissuaded. Here I shall tell you about one of those cases.

The case was a boy who had become deaf at five, from spinal meningitis (the same as the writer). His father was a farmer and lived on a farm of their physician, a man of repute, a most devout christian. He attended the boy during his illness, and was belabored when he did not restore his hearing. He told the parents that there was hope for recovery, and the thing to do was to send him to the school for the deaf.

Instead of this the doctor was ousted from the family service and a young man substituted who knew of a specialist in Baltimore, and others elsewhere, who could cure the child.

The fatal poison was swallowed by the parents, and the only reason he was not rushed off immediately to the specialist was the lack of surplus cash.

During the interim the old physician sent the name to the school authorities and the writer was sent to the place to investigate. The old physician explained everything to him in directing him to the farm, which was still his own, warning him of the attitude of the parents, especially the set ways of the father. On reaching the place the mother was interviewed, during a wait of an hour for the father. She was convinced and thought the child would do well, but said it would break her heart to see him go, as he had become a pet since afflicted.

The father treated me with utter indifference and scoffed at the idea of a deaf boy being taught much less a deaf man teaching him. Great stress was put on the oral side in hope of gaining ground. Two hours were consumed. The farmer went into the field with the writer following him, and even helping him do his work, though dressed in his Sunday duds. The farmer would not yield, though the writer put forth every plea. Finally he was taken back to the house where letters from "specialists," and drum makers, were brought out, as sure proof of restoration, backed by thousands of dollars if failed. The writer left telling the parents that they were doing their son the greatest wrong in the power of parents.

The next season, then the next, I was back again. The farmer moved to another region, and I think for the sole reason that he clashed with the old doctor over this affair. I followed him up by a fourth visit, in as many years.

In the meantime I used this case as one of the points in favor of a compulsory law, which the deaf in Maryland carried through the legislature following, making Maryland the one State in the Union having, I believe, a compulsory law for the deaf and none for the hearing. The enacting of this law pleased the school authorities as it had been the desire for years.

One Friday morning the venerated Superintendent of the Maryland School entered my class room as usual, but laid this note on my desk: "If you have no other plan for tomorrow go up home to-

night and in the morning run over and bring in the — boy. His parents may object, but don't come back without him."

The note was brief and to the point, but I read between the lines. It meant that time enough had been wasted and that he would be brought in in a few years only to the regret of all. Now I was not a policeman, nor a constable, but having been a country boy, and that just the same as all country boys, knew how a well dressed and firm, yet pleasant, stranger could take in a farmer, and I made use of it.

It was an October Saturday noon, and the farmer and his helpers, who had been cutting corn had just surrounded the dinner table, as I had calculated. I was given a warm welcome into the house by a friendly grasp of the farmer's hand. There was something of silence at my appearance. In a pleasant way I talked on corn cutting and how I would love to swap jobs and then converged it to my point, asking the farmer if he had tried his "specialist." To his negative reply I asked if he had heard of the compulsory law. To his second negative I begged him not to think hard of me, for it was pain to me to tell him of my mission and sad duty but there was no alternative for me; for I was sent there by the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf, to bring his son to the school, and not to return without him.

There was some consternation and argument, and the mother even wept. But all due kindness was used and I promised to see after the boy as after a brother. Finally the father got ready to go with me on the promise that I would accompany him to Baltimore the next day, if the superintendent and school physician had the least idea the boy's hearing could be improved. Of course I knew beforehand what was what. We landed at the school late at night, but as the physician was not there the man was invited to stay over night, and have the consultation in the morning (Sunday.) He fairly raged at the delay, and would have left but for the fact that there were no night trains out. In the morning his rage had taken on more heat and he said some hard things about the school officials. The physician not having any call at the school I was requested to take the man and son to his office down town. Arriving at the office I laid the case before him in a few words, the private door swung on its hinges and the visitors were ushered in, the doctor winking and suppressing a grin. All was over in a short time, though some performances had to be gone through. A madder man than that farmer I never saw, and there were no words in the vocabulary strong enough to denounce that physician. He fumed all the way back to the school, and on arriving there, in the face of all our appeals to reason, made a bee line for the depot, and the next hour was in Baltimore, at the specialist's office. He had to wait the usual office hours and it was late in the day when the specialist came in. He looked the boy over and asked the cause of the deafness. At the word spinal meningitis, he said there was no hope, and that the place for the boy was the Maryland School for the Deaf. He was not aware of the doings before the trip to his office.

The stern farmer made him make a thorough examination, and told him the young physician declared he could cure him. He was an honest specialist, and, of course, if put to unnecessary trouble while patients were waiting expected a compensation for his time. The farmer asked him for his bill. It was \$10. The sight of it put the country man to sleep.

As he promised to return to the school if the specialist failed to do any good or confirmed the school authorities, the thing for him to do was to get back to the school as soon as possible. But it was too late to catch any train that day, so he had to bunk in the city, knocking him out of about \$20 for car fares, lodging, specialist's fee, etc., an amount not small to a farmer living on a rented estate with a wife and six other children to support.

When he got back to the school he actually hugged me and said it would have been fortunate for him had he heard me, not only before going to the specialist, but years before.

His son stayed right at school there till Xmas. The mother came with the father to see the school and take him home for the vacation. They were surprised to see how happy and contented he was, and also at his progress. After the holidays he was in his seat on time.

At Easter his father brought him a crate of eggs, all colored, for his class mates. In June on the closing day the father treated the whole body of pupils to ice cream. That was six years or more ago. Today not only the household, but the city athletes, and admirers, realize that something is going to be done when he is called upon to drive the pig-skin between the parallels or to save the state by driving the sphere over the left garden wall. He has learned to talk and read lips to a degree, while the mother and brothers, and a score of hearing boys near his home have learned the hand alphabet, and take pride in talking to him.

There is another boy within ten miles of his home, the same age, but born deaf, I think, and has a deaf sister. I failed to get them as the mother has not lived the perfect life, being of the lowest type of humanity, with no thought for her young. These are the only ones I failed to get, and these were in my own country. I regret I was not told to bring the boy in while small. But the life of the one I took can be compared with the one not taken. —Rev. E. Clayton Wyand, in *the Companion*.

## New Jersey News

Early in March Walter Hedden, while returning from a basket-ball game in the gymnasium of the New Jersey School, made a misstep and sprained his ankle. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital in a wheel chair belonging to the Infirmary of the School. After a few days' confinement he was able to return to his home.

The Trenton deaf will hereafter worship in the beautiful chapel of Trinity Church on Academy street. Heretofore the Rev. Mr. C. O. Dantzer has conducted monthly services in the gymnasium of Christ Church, the room being dimly lighted and the surroundings unchurchly. Through the kind influence of Miss Mary Wood, a teacher in the school for the deaf, permission was secured from her pastor for the use of Trinity Chapel. The location is central and it is believed the work of Rev. Mr. Dantzer will be considerably enhanced, as many who stayed away from Christ Church will be attracted to this beautiful little chapel. The patience of Rev. Mr. Dantzer and his little band of worshippers is at last rewarded.

Mr. Chas. Wesley Breese, after a year with the Gill Engraving Co., in New York city, is now manager of the photo-engraving department of the Stingers Printing Company, in Midledtown, N. Y.

It is reported on good authority that there will be more than one wedding among the deaf of New Jersey between now and the coming summer.

Mr. Alexander Pach, who until recently made his home in Westfield, N. J., has moved to New York city where he has taken a flat.

## General News

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McCarty, at No. 2240 No 7th street, Philadelphia, February 24th last, and left a boy. Mrs. McCarty's maiden name was Carrie Aspinwall, a graduate of the New Jersey School.

The California School at Berkeley, has secured an appropriation of \$60,000 from the Legislature to replace the one destroyed by fire last fall.



By R. B. Lloyd, B.A.

Messrs. Porter and Lloyd of the New Jersey School have entered a local chess tournament in Trenton. There are a number of entries.

Opie Read, the noted American humorist, was a guest of the school at Boulder, Montana, and gave them an evening in which he depicted characters he uses in his writings.

At the Halifax School for the Deaf a concrete skating rink has been built at a cost of over \$700. It is 120 feet long, 45 feet wide and one foot deep. In the spring the water can be drained off and the rink used for a tennis court. — *Annals*.

In regard to the repair of the Gallaudet Monument at Hartford, it seems to us that the State of Connecticut or the authorities of the Hartford School should look after it, inasmuch as it is located there and is an ornament to the school and the State.

While playing blindman's buff in front of his home 902 South Hope street, and having a handkerchief tied over his eyes, Freddie Grief, 5 years old, deaf and dumb, was struck by an automobile driven by Miss Rondo Wucherer of 1148 West Twenty-fifth street the other night, and seriously injured. He was dragged ten feet before the auto was stopped. — *Los Angeles Examiner*.

The Edinburg School for the Deaf has just celebrated its centenary. It was the first school for the deaf in Scotland and the second in Great Britain. It was to this school that the elder Gallaudet applied, on his visit to Europe in 1816 for permission to study the methods employed and was refused by the headmaster who was under bond to the Braidwood family not to communicate the methods to any one without their permission, and the permission was not forthcoming. — *Ex.*

Mr. Edwin Stanley Thompson, of this Institution, gave the members of the Clerc Literary Association a treat in the shape of an illustrated talk on "The Most Beautiful City in the World—Venice," on Thursday evening, February 16th. Mr. Thompson claims that he is unable to use either the manual alphabet or the sign language with sufficient facility and ease to talk intelligibly to a crowd of sign makers, but if his talk on Thursday evening is a fair sample of what he can do now, then he has the making of a very graceful sign maker, for even now his spelling is so clear and entertaining that all enjoyed to the full the talk and the pictures. — *Mt. Airy World*.

Every teacher of the deaf should have knowledge of the manual alphabet at least, else he is but partly fitted for his position.

A Maori has been charged with having murdered a deaf and dumb native, who, not answering his challenge, was shot dead while wandering about the accused's premises late at night. The defense set up was that the prisoner thought that the deceased was a ghost. The accused said that he had not previously seen a ghost, but he had heard about them. As the deceased did not speak he came to the conclusion that he was a ghost. A verdict of not guilty was returned. — *British Deaf Times*.

We have not been able of late years to supply the demand for deaf printers in this State. It is a common occurrence to receive requests from employing printers for boys who have been trained in this office, and to be obliged to tell them that there is not one available. Every boy who completes the course in the printing department here soon lands in a good berth. We usually have about twenty apprentices in the office, but now that the addition to the shop building has been completed we shall largely increase this number. Printing has proved, in Kentucky at least, to be the best trade open to the deaf that can be taught at the Schools. In good times and bad the work is steady and wages, year in and year out, as good or better than in any other trade open to the deaf. — *Kentucky Standard*.

At the New Jersey School, printing is likewise the best of the trades taught considering the pupils themselves about every one who has gone through the printing course is now either a good printer, pressman or linotype worker.

Cadwallader Washburn, of Minneapolis, has recently presented the Minnesota State Art Society with a remarkable set of etchings. The collection is the largest set ever assembled by Mr. Washburn. The next largest collection is in Geneva. The etchings will be exhibited at the public library in November. The congressional library recently applied for a set of Mr. Washburn's etchings and was refused. — *Minneapolis Tribune*.

Mr. George W. Veditz has been made editor-in-chief of the *Western Poultry World*. He is known the country over as a successful poultry man, and he will make good in his new position. Many of the deaf people during their stay in Colorado Springs had the good fortune of seeing the poultry yard of Mr. Veditz. Therein were 2,000 young and old white Leghorn and grey Plymouth Rock fowls. Mr. Veditz says that there is money in poultry only if you know how to raise healthy fowls. He has won many prizes in the poultry fairs. Mr. Winemiller, deaf teacher of the Colorado School, has some hundred of fine fowls and expects in time to have as many as Mr. Veditz, or even more.

A determined effort is being made in Oklahoma to place all the State institutions save the University and Normal Schools under a State Board of Control. The friends of the School for the Deaf at Sulphur are putting up a strong fight for exemption from the control of the board, and President Hanson of the N. A. D. is also taking a hand. A point has been scored by the friends of the School in enlisting Senator Gore in the fight against the measure Mr. Veditz wrote to the Senator laying the case before him, and the latter took the matter up with some of his friends in the Legislature and is using his influence to secure exemption for the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind from the provisions of the bill. Senator Gore, as is well known, is totally blind, so his sympathies naturally lie with those who wish to see the Schools recognized as part of the educational system of the State, and as he is a power in Oklahoma as well as in Washington it is hoped and believed that the Schools will win their point. — *Kentucky Standard*.

The deaf of France are preparing for a big and enthusiastic celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abbe de l'Epee. They would be overjoyed if the deaf of the world united with them in doing honor to the memory of the good priest to whose benevolence, patience and ingenuity the education of the deaf had its birth. Charles Michel de l'Epee was born in November 28th, 1712. But to enable the foreign deaf to attend, the celebration will be held in Paris during the month of July. A World's Congress of the Deaf is desired, and can be an accomplished fact if the deaf of the United States take hold and push the project along. The deaf of this country owe much to De l'Epee. It was from his successor, Sicard, that Gallaudet got the help that resulted in the founding of the first school for the education of the deaf in America. For those living in or near the Atlantic Coast, the cost of a trip to Paris and return will be very little more than the outlay that the Colorado Springs Convention required, and the year 1912 is an "off year" so far as the National Association is concerned. — *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

The *Palmetto Leaf* in a recent issue mentions the fact that in the early days of the Convention the president of the Board of the school at which the meeting was held was made president of the Convention, but that later on Dr. Gallaudet was made president, and has continued so for a number of years, on account of the high position held by him as president of Gallaudet College. We do not fully coincide with this view. Dr. Gallaudet was made president because he was Dr. Gallaudet—on account of his strong personality, his high and broad mental attainments, and his genuine love for the deaf. At the Ogden convention, we had our share in having him renominated president, and this in spite of his announced desire not to be re-elected—and the breaking of the pre-arranged slate. We did this not because he was president of Gallaudet college but because he was Dr. Gallaudet. If he wants the presidency again, or if he can be persuaded to accept it, he has our vote. — *Florida School Herald*.

"I never realized what it means to be blind," remarked a Philadelphia teacher the other day, "until last week, when I went out to see a little friend of mine who is being educated in Pennsylvania's great institute for the sightless at Overbrook. All the young girls to whom she introduced me felt me over, remarked everything I wore, and said to each other, 'How nice she looks. How pretty she is.' That was interesting, of course, and the way my little friend led me over the grounds and through the buildings, describing everything as though she could see it, was surprising. But it was not until after supper, to which I stayed, that the real revelation came. We walked from the lighted dining room, where 'sighted' waitresses had served us, to the recreation room, which was totally dark. I entered, groping my way, trying to follow my friend and wondering why someone did not hurry to make a light. Then I became aware that the girls about me were drawing up chairs, getting out their sewing and books, and settling themselves for the evening's fun, as though nothing unusual was the matter. And suddenly I realized that no lights were necessary in a blind institution at night. For the next two hours it was I who sat there blind and helpless, while they chatted and stitched and made merry in utter darkness. Yes, it made me understand in a way I never had before what it is to be blind." — *Philadelphia Record*.

We give below an abbreviated translation of the circular issued by the deaf of France in regard to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abbe de l'Epee:—

For a long time the French and many foreign deaf-mutes have been contemplating the celebration in a fitting manner the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of a great man who founded the first public school for their class and created the beautiful and useful language of signs which has become well nigh universal among them. In order to give to this celebration an exceptional brilliancy we appeal to all the deaf and their friends to participate therein. The names of the subscribers and their contributions will be published. That all may be satisfied, it is intended that the celebration shall have both religious and secular features. Suggestions are invited as to the details of the celebration. All suggestions will receive careful consideration by the managers. The celebration will take place in Paris in July, 1912. We invite all the deaf to come to Paris for the occasion and will give them a most fraternal welcome. The President of the association issuing the invitation is Ernest Dusuzeau, a former teacher at the National Institution in Paris. His wife is an American lady, nee Miss Fannie Freeman of New York city, and a former student at Fanwood.

Not long ago a party of pupils of the California School were invited to visit Joaquin Miller at his picturesque home, "The Heights," back of the city at Oakland. Mr. W. A. Caldwell who accompanied them tells of the visit in the *Volta Review*:

We were greeted cordially by our host and shown into his studio, where we noted among other things a picture of Helen Keller, which had possibly been placed on the table in honor of this visit. Next we were led over a ridge into a charming spot where there was plenty of good water and shade. It is a habit of the red-wood tree, when one of these giants of the forest dies, to send up shoots all round the circle where the parent tree once stood, and when these have reached a goodly size they form an ideal spot for camping. It was to such a place that we were guided, and while the poet of the Sierras nailed a sign of "rattlesnakes" on one of the trees (the sole purpose, I suspect, being to scare away undesirable citizens) we spread our luncheon and made ourselves at home on the soft carpet of needles. Our guide left us here, explaining that he was expecting other callers at his house, and giving us directions by which we could return by another way. Before he left I got him to pose with a few of our party among the luxuriant foliage which lines the banks of the stream. On our way back we passed a little graveyard containing sixteen graves. Near by stands a pile of masonry where the poet intends that his mortal tenement shall be cremated when he has vacated it. Eccentric and spectacular, Joaquin Miller is

a striking and attractive personality in spite of, and not on account of, his affectations. As he bade us good bye he gravely kissed the hand of each young lady with a courtly grace that recalled the days of chivalry, and we passed down the road with the feeling of having lived for the afternoon in the company of a hero belonging to an earlier generation.

A commercial traveler driving from town to town through the pine woods of Florida saw a drove of emaciated razor-back hogs rushing wildly from tree to tree. He halted at the palings of a cracker's home, and asked a woman in a sun-bonnet what was the matter with the swine.

"Well, you see," the woman explained, "my old man is deaf and dumb and when he wanted to call the hogs to their swill he learned them to come when he tapped on one of the trees. It worked all right when they first got learned, but now the woodpeckers is making the poor things run their legs off."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

### For The Doylestown Home

The Lancaster Local Branch of the P. S. A. D. has not lost any of its interest in the support of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown, and on Saturday, the 4th of March, a most enjoyable, and, still, a most successful "Box Social" was given by this hard-working branch for the benefit of the Home. The affair was held at the cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Meyers, in Lancaster, and was very largely attended—almost every deaf-mute in the vicinity showing up during the evening. The sale of boxes and the "chancing off" of more expensive articles was highly successful. Almost every one present came liberally supplied with money and the determination to spend it in the good cause. Before the close of the evening every thing on sale was disposed of and a very neat sum was realized for the Home to be placed to the credit of the Lancaster Branch. Socially, also, the affair was a huge success, as mine host and his wife did all in their power to render the evening a pleasant one, and certainly succeeded, as every one present was ready to concede that this was one of the largest, most pleasant and most financially successful of the many affairs of the kind lately undertaken by the Branch at Lancaster.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Musser, at Rossmen, some time in May, when plans for the summer's work will be mapped out definitely.

Mrs. Katie Hoopes, a resident of Lancaster, but at present living with aged Mrs. Rocap in Philadelphia, came home for the Lancaster Box Social, on Saturday, and very much surprised her old Lancaster friends who were delighted to have her among them.

Clinton, a brother of Charles and Harry Sommers, graduates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, died very suddenly on Sunday morning and was buried on Tuesday the 7th inst. He had only been married a few months and his sudden death was a terrible shock to his young wife as well as to his many friends.

Rev. F. C. Smileau held services at Lancaster on March 7th, after a long absence, caused, it is said, by lack of contributions from the deaf who attend his services. He took dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Albright, on South Ann street, Lancaster.

Mr. Timothy Purvis, of "Archdale Farm," met with what might easily have proven a more serious accident. While felling trees one of the heavy trunks fell on his leg injuring it quite badly. Though still somewhat stiff the limb is nearly all right again however.

Gertrude M. Downey has been on the sick list for the past four weeks, suffering from an abscess under the right collar bone. For a part of the time she was delirious from the excess of the pain, but is now almost well again and hopes to resume her work at Yeates' School this coming week.

G. M. D.

LANCASTER, PA.

(Continued from page 131)

The wood-working department and shoe-making department will have a series of base-ball games, beginning next week. Mr. Johnson will captain the former, and Mr. Throckmorton will have charge of the destinies of the latter.

Irwin Hermann says he loves the dear warm weather because it brings him so many pleasures. Among the joys it will bring him in April will be a visit from his sister and "a big boy from New York." Now we do wonder who that big boy is.

When the superintendent visited the hospital, on Tuesday, to see little Gunderman and Belicas, he found them just starting a pillow fight. He told them that they did not look very sick. They said they thought, themselves, that they were improving.

Margaret Kluin, Irene Humphries, Helen Bath, Esther Woelper, Viola Savercool, Hazel Gundermann, Eliza Smith, Bertha Sallia, Agnes Cornelius, and Ella McKean are regular visitors at the office, where they spend hours looking at the stereoscopic views.

The Sunday-school rooms of the Hamilton Ave. church were opened on Sunday and our children assembled there for the first time. Miss Tilson, Miss Brian, Miss Gratton and Miss Burk will have charge of the classes, and all are greatly pleased with their new surroundings.

Mr. Weastall gave us another of his splendid moving picture exhibitions last week. It was attended by babies and all, and an overflowing chapel attested to the popularity of these entertainments of Mr. Weastall. We shall have another one in April, and it goes without saying that "we'll all be there."

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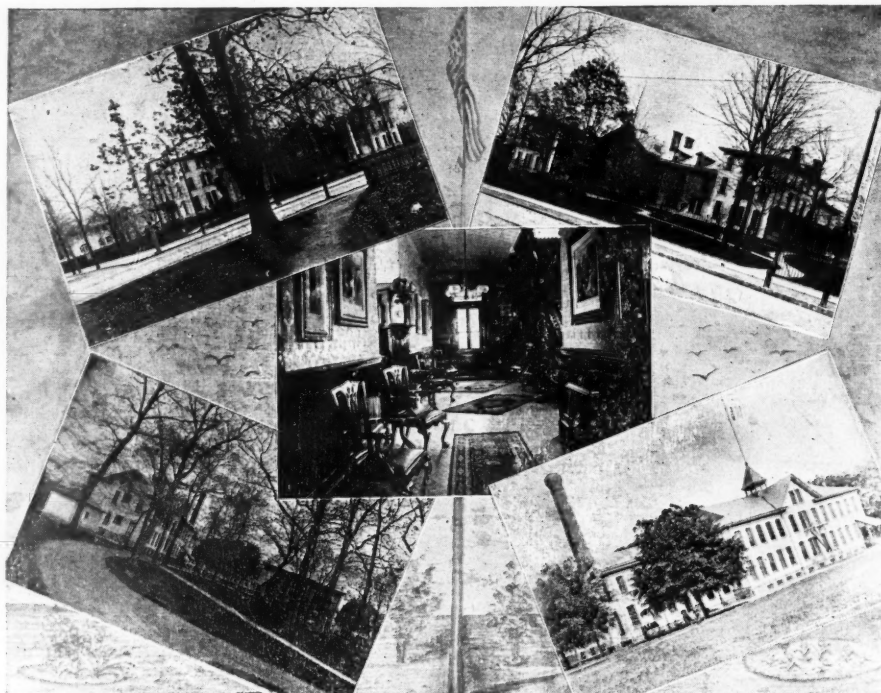
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